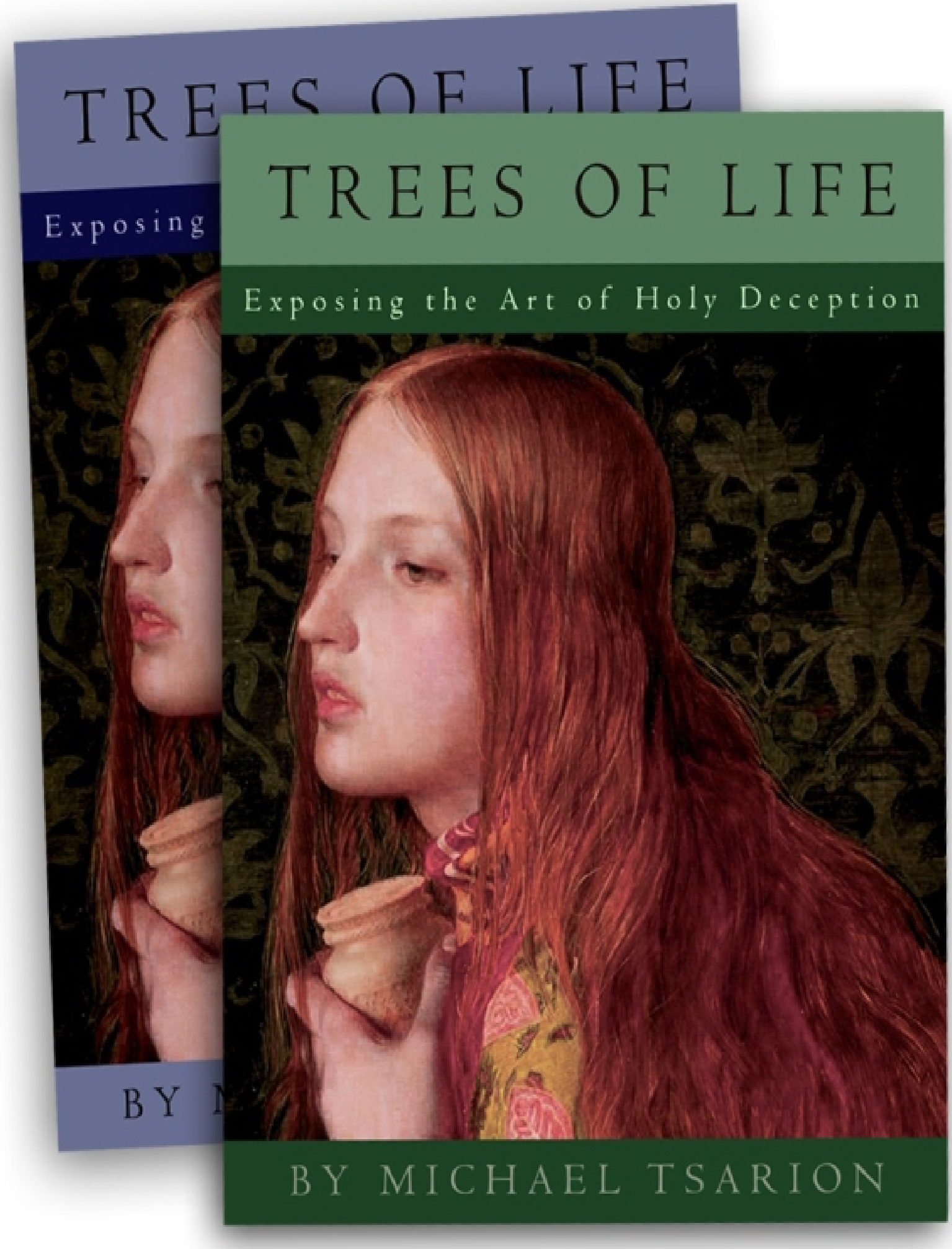
TREES OF LIFE
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Exposing the Art of Holy Deception
BY MICHAEL TSARION

THE TREES OF LIFE

Exposing the Art of Holy Deception

(Volume One)

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by

Michael Tsarion

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INTRODUCTION

> *By symbols is man guided and commanded, made happy, made wretched. He everywhere finds himself surrounded with symbols, recognized as such or not recognized* – Thomas Carlyle

In *The Irish Origins of Civilization* I uncovered the origins of the symbolic motifs found throughout the Judeo-Christian world. The sacerdotal symbolism so beloved of Christian scribes and Masonic architects has its origins in Ireland. It was conceived by the ancient priesthood known as the Druids or, more correctly, the Arya. The name *Ireland* derives from *Arya Land*; and the syllable *ar* - as found in architect, archon, archaic, arche, archetypal, arcane, arcanum, arch, art, artisan, Aaron and Aramaic, etc, - connotes "earliest," "original," "primal," "purest" or "highest." Variations are ara, aria, ra, eria, eyre, ares, and so on.

I explained that the Druids - the Servants of Truth - were not, as commonly believed, confined solely to the British Isles and France. On the contrary, the primordial Megalithic priesthood had centers of learning in Scythia, Egypt, India and further afield. This fact has been deliberately concealed by the descendants of the destroyers of the ancient Arya. Those responsible for plagiarizing and corrupting their gnosis did not wish humanity to know the truth about the *Arish* or *Irish* priesthood who once enlightened the world. The descendants of ancient Egyptian Atonists who secretly preside over the world's many governments, religions and educational institutions have a great deal to lose should the appalling crimes of their forebears come to public attention. They are safe as long as the true histories of Ireland, Scandinavia, Egypt and the world remain unknown, and as long as we fail to comprehend how our understanding of history is confounded.

> *This peculiar liability of men to be deceived by words and names when they are presented in disguised and abbreviated, or unfamiliar, forms of spelling has been taken full advantage*

> *of by the obscurantists, who have in some ways secreted and in other ways suppressed the history of the past ages* – Conor MacDari (*The Bible: An Irish Book*)

On the other hand, the game ends once we learn to recognize the art of holy deception. To fathom how the "Technocracy of Power" has been maintained through the centuries, we must delineate the many techniques employed to undermine human reason:

> *Deception by Etymology:* occurs when words, terms and place names are deliberately mistranslated and skewed, as in cases where titles are construed as personal names, where terms are falsely attributed, and where terms and names denoting peoples and ideas are given spurious meanings, as we find with *Abraham, Saul, David, Solomon, Joseph, Isaac, Jesus, Aaron, Mary, Lazarus, Hebrew, Jehovah, Torah, Jew, Levite,* and so on.
>
> *Deception by Omission:* when key events that occurred historically are drastically downplayed or omitted altogether by mythmongers.
>
> *Deception by Geography:* involves locating events in Asia Minor and Egypt that did not take place in those regions.
>
> *Deception by Misinterpretation:* when wild interpretations are attributed to episodes and ideas in order to confound understanding; when, for example, an astrological phenomenon is construed as a biographical occurrence.
>
> *Deception by Caricature:* entails the flagrant embellishment of personalities in order to disguise their true identity or give the impression they existed in the past. For example, the Gospel of Matthew story of King Herod ordering the slaughter of every male child in the city of Bethlehem; or Exodus account of the slaughter of the first-born of Egypt. (Scholars refer to accounts of this kind as Biblical embroidery or pious fraud.)
>
> *Deception by Crypticism:* entails the use of code words, terms and phrases which communicate secret meanings and

intentions to initiated readers. Examples include *harlot, prostitute, virgin, drunkard, leper, carpenter, shepherd, fishermen, merchant, judge, serpent, blood, seed, vine, covenant, watcher, mountain, wilderness, baptism, beheading, heavens, Mary*. For example, the term "City of David" refers to the zodiac; the "Twelve Disciples" to the signs of the zodiac; the "Garden of Gethsemene" to a Druidic precinct and rite.

Fortunately, when it comes to prehistory the facts about our world's landmasses and races are slowly coming to light. Mainstream academics are reluctantly forced to reevaluate the lore contained within myths and legends. They are compelled to admit that the British Isles was indeed wrecked by cataclysm approximately thirteen thousand five hundred years ago. They must revise their unsustainable uniformitarian theories that explain neither the rapid submergence of Britain's coastlines or fauna carnage found on almost every European beach. Recent geological findings strongly support my contention that the British Isles is, like Scandinavia, a remnant of the extended North-Western continent known to scholars as Atlantis. This landmass - also known as Appalachia - was obliterated by the natural upheaval of which we speak; a cataclysm so devastating it was mentioned in the annals and sagas of almost every civilized race. Its terrible effects and aftereffects shattered the geography of Britain and forced waves of unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the Continent.

This *West to East* movement of the Megalithic Irish and their intellectually-endowed priesthood was largely responsible for the dispersion of the elements of civilization. The Arya carried their arcane knowledge to every land offering refuge, and into the lives of foreign races also traumatized by global upheaval. In our opinion the Arya were descendants of the primeval "Atlanteans" of whom Plato speaks; undoubtedly descended from godlike pre-Adamic races now deemed fictitious. Accounts of their existence and deeds are conveniently relegated by duplicitous establishment academics from history to mythology. As recorded by Posidonius, Julius Caesar, Mela, Marscellus, and other ancient historians, the expertise of the Druids

- in astronomy, geomancy, architecture, geometry, mineralogy, horticulture, healing, music, poetry and writing - has never been surpassed. Theirs was an archive of wisdom accrued over millennia.

> *It can easily be proved that the science of astronomy was not unknown to the Druids. One of their temples in the island of Lewis in the Hebrides, bears evident signs of their skill in the science. Every stone in the temple is placed astronomically. The circle consists of twelve equidistant obelisks denoting the twelve signs of the zodiac* – W. Winwood Reade (*The Veil of Isis*)

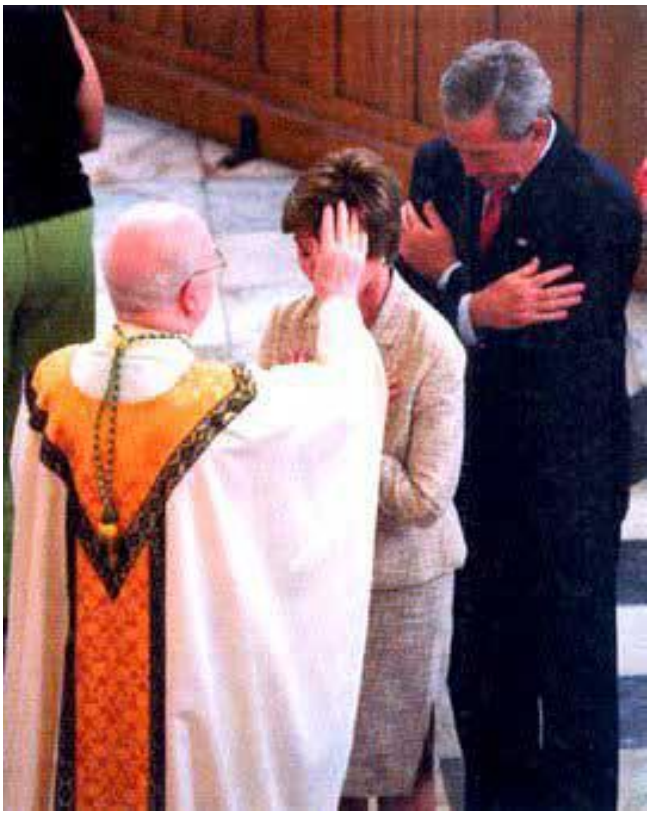
A key part of Druidic canon was *symbolic literacy*. A review of ancient Bardic poetry provides us with proof of their superlative expertise in this field. For Bards and Druids the universe was alive and constantly informing consciousness of its ordinances. Certain mammals and insects symbolized higher intellectual and spiritual capacities while others symbolized lower capacities. One mineral symbolized the sun, another the moon. One note of the harp symbolized sorrow, another joy. One star represented life, another death. One tree symbolized fertility, another sterility. Nothing in the world of the Druid was silent or meaningless. Nothing was inert or dead. The foot was as important as the ground beneath it, the eye as meaningful as the light that entered it, the body as meaningful as the world that housed it. Their understanding of the intimate connections between microcosm and macrocosm - between psychic and physical energy - informed intelligent men, such as those in Greece and Rome, inspiring them to incorporate mathematical and geometric proportions found in nature and human body into paintings, statues, temples, towers, plazas and state buildings. The symbolism incorporated into an ancient city served to unite the celestial and terrestrial, eternal and temporal, natural and human. It instructed humans to find harmony between apparent opposites, and remain conscious of the inherent vitality of apparently inanimate things. It was the signature of civilization’s makers.

In the Druidic order indeed centered, and from it radiated to the whole world, civil and ecclesiastical knowledge of the realm: they were its statesmen, legislators, priests, physicians, lawyers, teachers, poets; the depositories of all human and divine knowledge; its Church and parliament; its court of law; its colleges of physicians and surgeons; its magistrates, clergy and bishops – Rev. R. W. Morgan (*St. Paul in Britain*)

◇

If thou wilt know the invisible, open wide thine eyes on the visible – Kabalistic Adage

The arduous process of historical revision would be infinitely harder if the world's secretive Atonist-Dionysian plutocracy had not decided to *openly* display the symbolic motifs appropriated from the sages who suffered annihilation at their hands. Even though the sacerdotal archive of the Arya empowers the Atonists and their lieutenants, it can bring about their long-awaited downfall. To the attentive and persistent investigator it provides *evidence* of a historical crime that must no longer be ignored and denied.



Laura and George W. Bush attend a Catholic Mass. During the ceremony, as the Bishop blesses Laura, George bows his head and makes the sign of his occult Order, the Skull and Bones. Note also the checkered floor, symbol of the Cistercians and Knights Templar.

Take a look at any major metropolis and what do you see? The vast majority of towns and cities feature buildings of similar "Romanesque" design. They feature plazas, clock towers, churches and fountains. We see statues of lions, eagles and occasionally dragons. We see geometric pentagrams and octagons, zodiacal rose windows and clock faces. We see columns representing the trunks of sacred trees, with pilasters in the form of plants and flowers. In almost every case the esoteric meaning of the various forms remains unknown to the general public. When, for example, we glance up at an equestrian statue, we don't think it odd that the rider's horse has three legs down and one leg raised. It's just artistry, pure and simple. If a frieze shows a woman with two left hands at the end of her arms, that too is dismissed as an artistic idiosyncrasy. If we stroll beneath the legs of a giant metal black widow spider in the center of

a corporate plaza, we never guess its positioning has a great deal to do with the ancient art of geomancy. When we enter the courtyard of a prestigious university or college and walk across a checkered floor, we don't stop and think of the Cistercian Order or Knights Templar. When we ascend three steps to enter a court or police station, we are not inclined to remember that we have, like a Freemason, passed the "threshold." When we pass beneath the arched doorway of a church we don't consciously recognize we are entering the "holy of holies" - the female womb. If we wander through the outdoor labyrinth of a stately home or public park, we rarely pause and muse that we replicate the act of being born from our mother's birth canal. When we see a newborn infant baptized, or when we cross ourselves with holy water at the portal of a church, we aren't inclined to realize that the water represents uterine plasma in which we all once swam. When we see a great stone obelisk pointing heavenward, we don't smile and recognize it as the phallus of an ancient god. When we say "city" we don't realize we are saying "cteis" and referring to the vagina. When we say "hall" we don't realize we are saying "phallus." When we say "church," we don't realize we are saying "circle" and referring to an ancient goddess of sorcery. When we hear church bells ring on Sunday, we don't immediately remember Bel, ancient Aryan god of light. When we say "cross" we don't consciously intend saying *ceras* or *cerastes* meaning "serpent." When we pass inns named "Black Horse," "Red Dragon" or "Rose and Crown," it never occurs to us that the zodiac is cryptically referenced. When we kiss under mistletoe, we rarely think of Druids and their reverence for everything born of nature. When we see floral motifs on our knives and forks, tea towels, table legs and chairs, as well as on our shirts, skirts and ties, we are not inordinately concerned. It is merely fashionable decoration. We are not interested in its "meaning." We fail to realize that our eyes are blinkered and attention dulled by a particular kind of sorcery. We're unaware that we are under a spell of *ignorance*. It means little to us that the symbols which once served to instruct and enlighten now serve the *opposite* function, and that diabolical sorcery has desecrated high magic. We don't perceive the sorcerers gazing

haughtily down on us from their lofty towers. We don't register their contempt for our existence or see the venom that lies behind their insider smiles. There is no hesitation when we are sent to wars of their making to die "glorious" deaths. On the contrary, we eagerly emblazon ourselves with their emblems and insignias and accept their rings, medals and trophies, never realizing what these trinkets symbolize. We have become co-conspirators in the age-old war against our own minds; recruits working to undermine our own sanity.

◇

> *Signs and symbols control the world, not phases and laws* – Confucius

The time has come for the spell to be broken. The blinkers must be removed and the art of holy deception well and truly exposed. That which is hidden in plain sight must be illuminated and the consciousness of human beings sanitized. Our colonized minds must be freed from their manacles and the doors of perception cleansed. The text we present assists the intelligent reader to discover how the sorcerers have attained their control over consciousness. It assists in the development of what I refer to as *symbolic literacy*.

Architects of antiquity constructed magnificent structures on the proportions of the human body. Pythagoras, Marcus Vitruvius, Bartolomeo Pacioli, Filippo Brunelleschi, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Andrea Palladio, Marsilio Ficino, Pico della Mirandola, Leonard da Vinci, Albrecht Durer, and other masters regarded a human being as a temple of God. Their "Adam Kadmon" was the center of creation and envy of angels. How irate these humanists would be to see the present state of decay. They would instantly perceive that today's technocratic man has little interest in the geometrical perfection of his body and world. They would perceive that although modern man walks amid marvels that once spoke loudly to his spirit, he is chronically unsane in mind; no longer a paragon among animals but ghost haunting the ruins of a lost civilization.

Perceptive observers from a Golden Age would soon realize that the towns and cities in which men live and work have been deliberately transformed into ritual centers. They are the creation of corrupt demagogues obsessed with the colonization of consciousness and psychic enslavement of humanity. As people negotiate super-lit cities of concrete and steel, they unwittingly participate in a sinister occult rite orchestrated by members of what I describe for convenience as a "Black Lodge." We, the hoodwinked participants in their ritual, can be likened to virgins prepared for sacrifice. What we offer up is our labor, creativity and industry, or in other words our *energy*. Of course we come out losers and never get back what we put in. We are betrayed and undermined by our imperious overlords. Given that this is true, our time is better served finding a way out of our serfdom. Our aim should be anarchy rather than matriculation through the grades of a slavocracy. As Mikhail Bakunin emphasized, even a worm turns against the foot that crushes it.

The Ariadne's Thread leading through the hideous maze of illusion is the symbolic literacy central to this present work. The symbolically literate man is immune to the spell of the sorcerers who attempt to infect his consciousness. He becomes their master and nothing they throw at him has any lasting negative effect. The symbols that once entrained his mind and oppressed his heart serve the diametrically opposite purpose. They raise his spirit as in the days of old. For him, seven is not simply the number that comes after six and before eight. The rose is not just a pretty flower and granite not just good for building a house.

> *The man who understands a symbol not only opens himself to the objective world but at the same time succeeds in emerging from his personal situation and reaching a comprehension of the universal...thanks to the symbol, the individual experience is "awoken" and transmuted into a spiritual act* – Mircea Eliade

> *The Egyptians, either by exact science or spontaneously, had arrived at a method by means of which they could rite with distinct picture of material objects, instead of ordinary letters*

expressing sounds and phrases. These pictures were not ordinary images of the things they represented but were endowed with certain symbolic qualities (Sophia), by means of which they revealed to the initiated contemplator a profound insight into the very essence of substances of things, and an intuitive understanding of their transcendental origins, an insight which was not the result of reasoning or mental reflection, but was acquired spontaneously by means of divine inspiration and illumination. As artistic representations of this phenomenal world, they revealed, in fact, the ideal world of the soul – Plotinus

The symbolism employed by the Servants of Truth - the Arya - was abstracted from nature; from the heavens and flora and fauna. (For example, in the Sanskrit alphabet each letter and sound was originally derived from bird song.) Aryan symbolism still decorates the fallen world in which we live, and can be seen on churches, cathedrals, hospitals, town squares, civic centers, pavements, fountains, monuments, corporate edifices, businesses and private residences. It has been incorporated into the social ambience in order to decorate our incarceration and demarcate the ritual precincts in which our lifeforce is expended.

Within the esoteric symbolic lexicon employed by the Dionysian elites of the Black Lodge, there is a special archive of beloved symbols. This archive is comprised of a palette of astromantic sigils derived from the eighty eight or so constellations that make up the stellar zodiac. Twelve of these sigils are familiar to most of us as the signs of the solar zodiac, but the astrological origin of the remainder is largely ignored by the majority of symbolists and astrologers. It was of supreme interest and importance to the ancient Arya. In *Astro-Theology and Sidereal Mythology*, I explore the meanings of these various stellar sigils. In the present work I again focus on the select symbols of paramount significance from time immemorial.

We remind our readers that the cultivation of symbolic literacy is part of a greater journey of discovery that might correctly be

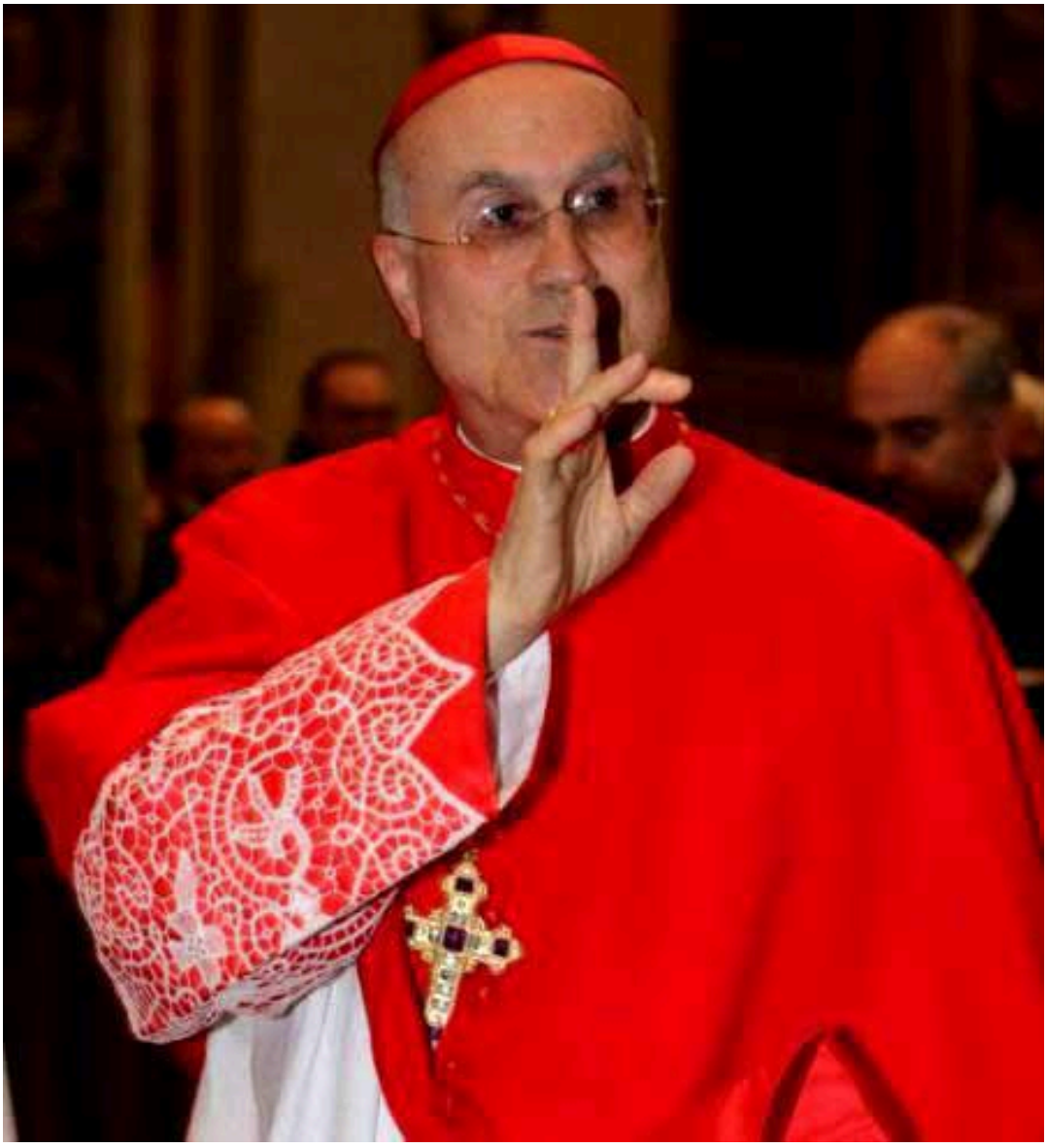
described as *Alchemical*. It is part of a Magnum Opus or Holy Work. Once the Work is undertaken we discover that the symbol observed becomes a mirror reflecting back the consciousness contemplating it. We discover a new aspect of *ourselves* in every symbol with which we communicate. We uncover the intimate ties between inner and outer worlds and intuit how energy and matter interact. We eventually apprehend the origin of the very consciousness we falsely imagine exists only in humans.

Above all, in my work on symbolism I make a distinction between the consciousness of the *originators* of symbolic literacy (the Arya), and that of the "Atonist" or "Dionysian" corruptors and manipulators of it. Although I certainly regard the latter as a sinister breed, I - unlike many commentators - do not consider the symbols they misuse as inherently evil. It is illogical for us to conceive of any number, color, shape, sound or sign as negative in itself. The malignancy lies in the consciousness of those who employ them, and it is this consciousness we need to protect ourselves against. It works to possess our minds and poison our hearts so we lose what is left of our *humanness*. The infection works to transform each of us into what *they* are. As the dehumanizing process continues, we begin to see as our masters see, and think as they think. We view the world as they are wont to view it, and conceive of the meaning of existence as they are wont to conceive it. In the end, the soul is sold or sacrificed and we become pseudo-selves or counterfeit beings. At this point, the sorcery wins.

Naturally the time has come for us to turn the tables on the Dionysian sorcerers and banish their evil from our world. To this end we need to awaken from our delirium and dispel the toxic miasma spun around us by the "illumined" Olympians who preside over the state of decay. As I have stated elsewhere, we need to turn the light they profess to adore into their own faces.

To heal consciousness we must first categorize the symbolic archetypes cherished by Establishment artificers. The process begins with a careful observation and correct analysis of the products we

purchase, magazine ads we read, billboards we pass, and obnoxious television graphics we are subjected to on a daily basis. From this point our investigation advances and deepens. Of later stages little can be said, for the process of awakening is ultimately and by necessity a *personal* matter. The great symbols, sacred to our ancestors, lead the way and speak directly to us. Once our inner ear and eye open, we intuit the voice of the Universal Intelligence, the voice our misleaders prefer we do not heed and follow. They know it leads us away from the dark bastilles of their construction. They recognize it as the voice they secretly covet but have never, for all their intrigue and technomancy, been able to capture or control.



CHAPTER ONE

Thieves in High Places

> *The sacred tree, or tree of life, so universally recognized in eastern systems of theology, is called to mind; and we are naturally led to refer the traditions connected with it to a common origin* – Austen Henry Layard (*Nineveh and its Remains*, 1849)

One of most common symbols to be found throughout our world is that of the tree. Tree imagery is frequently encountered in the myths and legends of world races, and the vast majority of religious scriptures feature floral motifs in one context or another. Consider Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane, Moses at the burning bush, Noah's dove with olive branch, Odin hanging from Yggdrasil and Buddha beneath the Bodhi Tree.

> *Trees are repeatedly mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, and in the scriptures of various pagan nations. The Tree of Life and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil mentioned in Genesis, the burning bush in which the angel appeared to Moses, the famous vine and fig tree of the New Testament, the grove of olives in the Garden of Gethsemane where Jesus went to pray, and the miraculous tree of Revelation, which bore twelve manners of fruit and whose leaves were for the healing of the nations, all bear witness to the esteem in which trees were held by the scribes of Holy Writ. Buddha received his illumination while under the bodhi tree, near Madras in India, and several of the Eastern gods are pictured sitting in meditation beneath the spreading branches of mighty trees. Many of the great sages and saviors carried wands, rods, or staves cut from the wood of sacred trees, as the rods of Moses and Aaron; Gungnir - the spear of Odin - cut from the Tree of Life; and the consecrated rod of*

> *Hermes, around which the fighting serpents entwined themselves* – Manly Palmer Hall (*Secret Teachings of All Ages*, 1928)

Ancient Egyptian mystery schools were known as *palmyriums*, after the sacred date palm. Above the entrances to these colleges it was common to see the image of two palm fronds splayed in a similar fashion as the wings of the sun god Ra.

To this day we refer to the pages of a book as "leaves;" and when we glance at the pages of history we find everything from fig leaves covering the genitalia of Adam and Eve to laurel-sprig coronets on the heads of Roman Caesars. According to the New Testament, Jesus was given myrrh at this birth, spikenard at his last Passover, and crown of thorns before his execution.

The very word *bible* denoted the ancient city of Byblos, where some of the world's first paper was made and transported. (The word *paper* comes from "papyrus," a Greek word referring to the sedge plant that grew along the banks of sacred rivers such as the Nile and Euphrates.) Byblos was a Phoenician capital, and the Phoenicians (or Arcadians), because of their expertise with wood and architecture, were commissioned to erect the Temple of Solomon:

> *I know how skillful your woodmen are, so send me cedar, cypress, and juniper logs from Lebanon. I am ready to send my men to assist yours in preparing large quantities of timber, because this temple I intend to build will be large and magnificent* – (2 Chronicles 2:8-10)

The Book of Kings mentions the fine workmanship involved in the Temple's construction:

> *The inside walls were covered with cedar panels from the floor to the ceiling, and the floor was made of pine. An inner room, called the Holy of Holies, was built in the rear of the temple. It was nine meters long and was partitioned off by cedar boards reaching from the floor to the ceiling* – (1 Kings 6:15-16)
>
> *The cedar panels were decorated with carvings of gourds and flowers; the whole interior was covered with cedar, so that the stones of the walls could not be seen* – (1 Kings 6:18)
>
> *The altar was covered with cedar panels* – (1 Kings 6:20)

The word book comes from Old English "boc" which comes from Germanic root "bok" cognate to beech. Similarly, in Slavic languages it is cognate to beech. It is thus conjectured that the earliest Indo-European writings may have been carved on beech wood. Similarly, the Latin word "codex," meaning a book in the modern sense (bound and with separate leaves) originally meant block of wood – (Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia. Entry on Books)

Men with knowledge of architecture must certainly possess expertise in other fields. The Phoenicians excelled in the high sciences of astronomy, mathematics and geography. Not only are they recognized as originators of the alphabet, they were also history's preeminent traders, mariners and scholars. As we said they were the first makers of paper. No surprise then that they established most of the ancient world's libraries. No wonder their supreme god Adon presided over the city of Alexandria. Under the name Canaanite, Phoenicians were well and truly demonized in the Bible. Their Western origins - finally brought to light by the great revisionists L. A. Waddell and Comyns Beaumont - had been suppressed for millennia.

> *Another feature to be observed of the Giants is that nearly always they are described as red-haired, as were the Adamites and Edomites, names derived from the Hebrew adom or*

edom, red or ruddy...The same applies to the Phoenicians of like stock, whose name is but a derivation of the word meaning red or carroty, relating to a ruddy-faced people – Comyns Beaumont (*The Riddle of Prehistoric Britain*)

The Druids taught the existence of one god, to whom they gave a name "Be' al," which Celtic antiquaries tell us means "the life of everything," or "the source of all beings," and which seems to have affinity with the Phoenician Baal. What renders this affinity more striking is that the Druids as well as the Phoenicians identified this, their supreme deity, with the Sun – Thomas Bulfinch (*Bulfinch's Mythology*, Chapter XLI)

The names of the ancient people and rivers of Spain… undoubtedly conferred by the Phoenicians, when collated with the Gaelic, exhibit equally satisfactory evidence of the identity of that language with the Phoenician, without an exception – Sir Walter Bentham (*The Gael and the Cymbri,* 1834)

The Phoenician connection to the ruins is striking. The monuments, stone carvings and statutes found in Zimbabwe are identical in style to those which are predominant in Sardinia and other ancient Near Eastern cultures, including the worship of the god Baal…there is a "marvelous similarity" between these later Zimbabwes and many of the three thousand nauraghes, or terraced fortresses, which cover the island of Sardinia – Michael Tellinger (*Slave Species of God*)

I had recognized that the various ancient scripts found at or near the old settlements of the Phoenicians...were all really local variations of the standard Aryan HittoSumerian writing of the Aryan Phoenician mariners, those ancient pioneer spreaders of the Hittite Civilization along the shores of the Mediterranean and out beyond the Pillars of Hercules to the British Isles – L. A. Waddell (*The Phoenician Origin of Britons, Scots and Anglo-Saxons*)

A Phoenician priest. Note his Caucasian features. Simply substitute the word *Irish* for *Phoenician* and the art of holy deception grinds to a halt.

Carving of a Phoenician priest-king found at the city of Nimrud.
Note the sacred triform lotus.

A coin featuring Phoenician Queen Dido. On the reverse of the coin we see the palm tree.

Church Father Clement of Alexandria marvelled at the beauty of Egyptian temples:

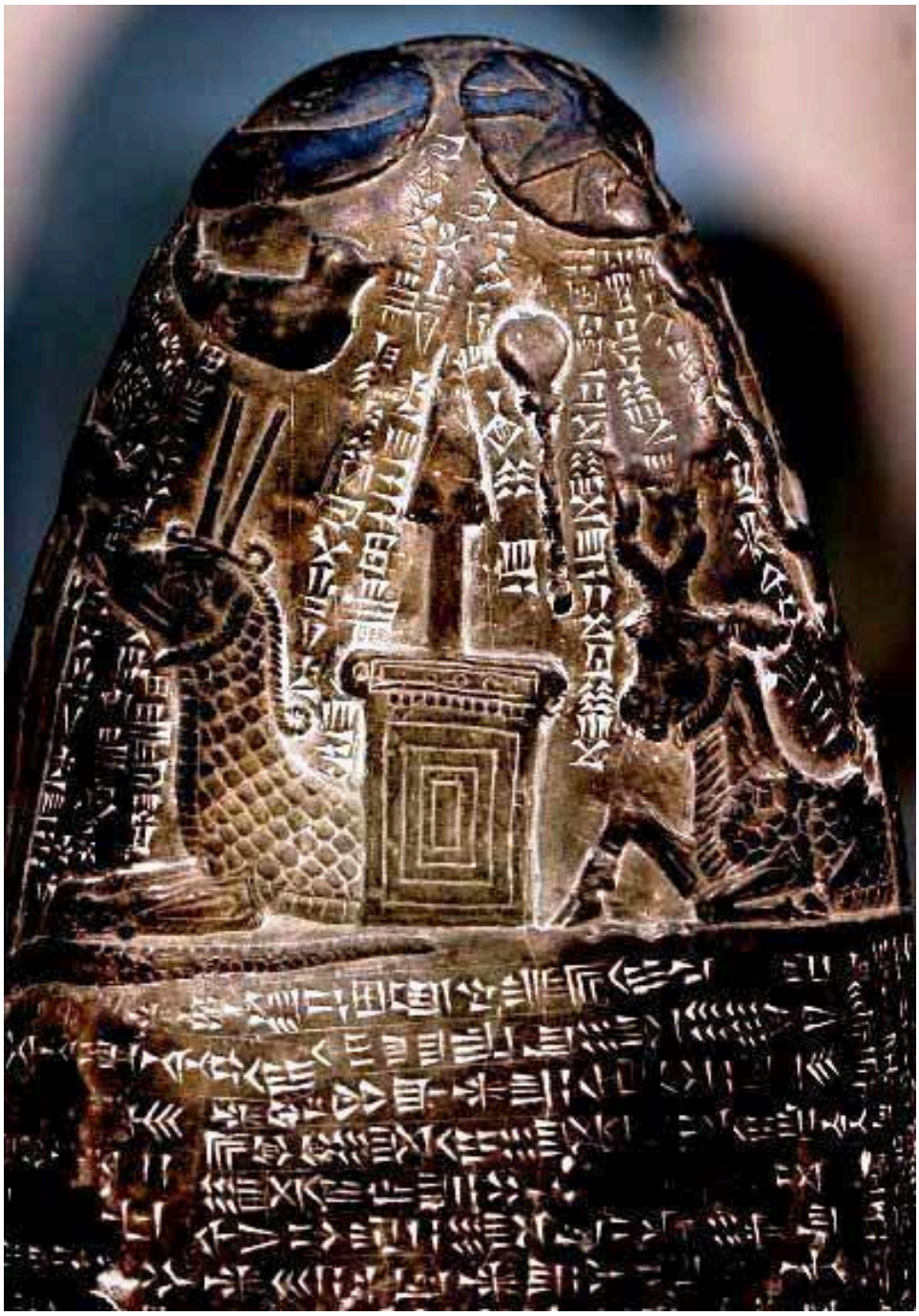
> *Among the Egyptians the temples are surrounded with groves and consecrated pastures; they are furnished with propylae, and their courts are encircled with an infinite number of columns; their walls glitter with foreign marbles and paintings of the highest art; the naos is resplendent with gold and silver, and electrum, and variegated stones from India and Ethiopia; the adytum is veiled by a curtain wrought with gold*

In *Symbols, Sex and the Stars,* Ernest Busenbark explains the association of the palm tree with schools of mystical learning:

> *Early Spartans laid the dead upon olive leaves and palm branches. The male palm was a necessary accompaniment of all phallic and solar festivals and was used prominently in temple decoration. It is found repeatedly on ancient coins and tablets, always with seven branches. In Egypt a palm branch was an emblem of Thoth, the scribe of the gods. The branches were carried in religious processions as symbols of self-creation, time, and perpetually because they were said to add one new frond with each change of the moon. In the Book of Revelation palms seem to possess the same significance*

The Hebrews named the date palm "tamar," a word attributed to women of grace, beauty and virtue.

Sumerian goddess Inanna with the King of Nippur. Note the date palm in the center and cedar tree on the left. Inanna was the lady of grace, beauty and virtue, identical to Akkadian Ishtar, Phoenician Astarte (Ashtaroth or Asherah), Norse Freja, Irish Danu, Grecian Aphrodite and Roman Venus. The story of Persephone was largely based on her exploits. Observe how the goddess stands erect like a column or pillar. In ancient Middle-Eastern religion a pillar or column was referred to as an asherah. Therefore, the many columns incorporated into secular, religious and Masonic architecture take on a new and important meaning.



A Babylonian omphalus. In the center we see the sacred tree. Similar stones have been discovered featuring encircling serpents representing primordial goddesses such as Taurt, Apt, Wadjet, Nekhbet and Rannut, etc.

A beautiful date palm heavy with sweet succulent fruits

The Great Mosque of Cordoba, Spain. The columns of most temples, cathedrals and state buildings represent trunks of trees. The mosque's columns were designed to represent the date palm, sacred to followers of Islam.

Baptism, by Leonardo Verrocchio. Note the palm to the left of the canvas. Symbolically, sacred rivers such as the Nile, Euphrates and Jordan served as terrestrial simulacras for *heavenly* rivers, that is, for the Milky Way and giant constellations such as Eridanus and Draco. As we show in *The Irish Origins of Civilization,* anointing was commonly undertaken by priestesses representing the goddess. In this painting although the role of baptizer is given to a male, the presence of the palm tree cryptically alludes to the *original* anointer.

Jesus with palm frond

Saint John under the palms receiving the apocalyptic visions incorporated into his Book of Revelations. The artist was aware the twelve disciples were, like Christ himself, styled on earlier sages. Many of the Bible's characters - such as Moses, Melchizedek, Joseph of Arimathea, Lazarus and Mary, etc - are based on Druidic antetypes. The eagle beside John represents Alchemy and also the astrological sign of Scorpio.

Speaking of temples, look at our cities today. What do we find? Numerous city streets have been named "Oak," "Pine," Redwood" and Cedar," etc, and a plethora of state buildings feature columns

representing the trunks of sacred trees. Ironically, while earth is denuded of its exquisite forests and woods, we find acorns, berries and oak leaves as decorations on bank notes, flags, medals, corporate logos and government edifices the world over.

> *Not much more than one per cent of Ireland's surface now contains broad-leaved trees* – Bob Quinn (*The Atlantean Irish*)

Despite the all-pervasiveness of ancient tree symbolism, few people ask why it exists and where it all came from. The intelligent observer who does ask these questions, and begins to put two and two together, is eventually made privy to an alternative history of the world very different to that accepted by his fellows. He discovers that the creation and interpretation of symbols was once the province of very special men and women. He comes to realize that visiting a modern city is to enter a temple of sorts, and be surrounded by important and suggestive symbols that once deciphered lead to insights and revelations of great profundity. Let us prove our point.

CHAPTER TWO

SORCERY IN PLAIN SIGHT

> *There exists in our world today a powerful and dangerous secret cult. This cult is patronized and protected by the highest level government officials in the world. Its membership is composed of those in the power centers of government, industry, commerce, finance, and labor. It manipulates individuals in areas of important public influence - including the academic world and the mass media. The Secret Cult is a global fraternity of a political aristocracy whose purpose is to further the political policies of persons or agencies unknown. It acts covertly and illegally* – Victor Marchetti (*The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*)

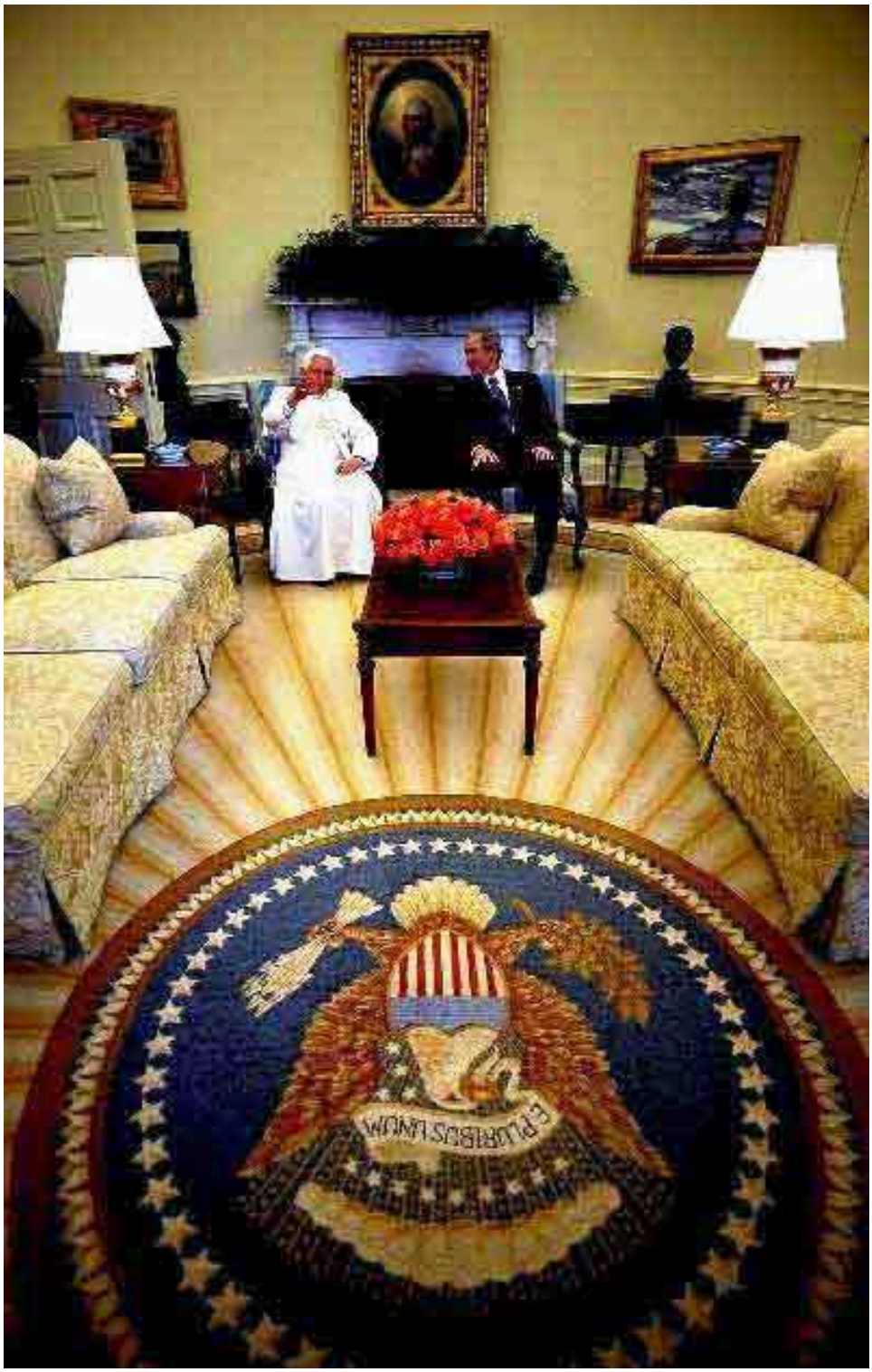
The symbolic archive of the megalithic Arya was snatched from them by a powerful, sinister cult of deceivers bent on maintaining a corrupt hegemony. It is the existence and criminal history of this *Atonist* cabal our work exposes. Our case for their existence and malignancy depends upon demonstrating their persistent misuse of a symbolic archive that once served a very different purpose. The unholy art of deception permits elite Atonists and their lieutenants to manipulate the emotions and subconscious processes of human beings. This subtle manipulation constitutes a form of sorcery. In order to preserve our sanity and develop immunity against continued psychic attack, we must know our enemy and, more importantly, what weapons they use against us. One of the most valuable and deadly weapons in their arsenal is, as we have said, *symbolism.* So let's begin our study there.

Here we see photographs of the circular rug inside the White House. It displays olive leaves and berries. During the latter part of the first dynasty, the second most important state building in Egypt was the treasury. It was known as *Per Hetch* or "White House." As we showed in *The Irish Origins of Civilization*, the White and Red Houses were departments that officiated for the ruling Pharaoh:

> *...the office rendered as 'Chamberlain' was responsible for all public functions undertaken by the king and for the management of his affairs. The 'Chancellor' attested from the*

early First Dynasty directed all the concerns of government with Egypt's wealth, the collection of taxes and the control of the Treasuries of the Two Lands. Theoretically, and sometimes in fact, there were two treasuries, one for each of the kingdoms, known as 'The White House' and 'The Red House,' for Upper and Lower Egypt respectively; each had its dependent bureaucracy under officials who reported to the Chancellor, who in turn reported to the Vizier – Michael Rice (*Who's Who in Ancient Egypt*)

The top boys sit inside the "Oval Office" - symbol of the female.



The sun within the Oval, Christ within the Virgin. Note the vesica-shaped frame on the wall. We will explore this shape in a later chapter.

Although the symbol of the sun is common, we also find stars and floral sprigs on the symbols of religion and government. They are not merely decorative. They are a language which must be deciphered correctly.

Here we see the Oval Office rug. At its center is the image of the sun with emanating rays. Around the edges we see what appear to be olive sprigs with berries, as also appear on the Great Seal. The solar rays represent ancient Egyptian god Aton. It was the infamous Cult of Aton who were responsible for the obliteration of the ancient Arya. They, and their ideological and perhaps biological descendants, appropriated the symbolic gnosis of their betters and used it to empower themselves. As we will presently see, there is a good reason why the rugs and the Oval Office are *circular* in shape.

- According to whistleblowing film *National Treasure*, the President's personal desk - known as the "Resolute Desk" - is the twin of another used by Queen Victoria in Buckingham Palace. The movie alleges there was correspondence between Queen Victoria and Scottish Rite Mason Albert Pike. Even if these alarming anecdotes are the result of artistic license, there is enough symbolism around to confirm the British control of the US Federal Government. They are especially relevant because, as we have shown elsewhere, the royals of Britain and Freemasons of America are crypto-Atonists.

The Knights of Malta honor Hanna Siniora (co-CEO of IPCRI - the Israel/Palestine Center for Research and Information) for his lifetime dedication to the Palestinian-Israeli peace process. Siniora receives the Silver Papal Olive Branch. Officially the olive sprig represents peace. Esoterically, it represents the Davids or Atonists, the original Pharaonic Judites. As mentioned elsewhere, the Pope is a Judite even though he belongs to the Roman Catholic religion, whilst the Queen of England is also a Judite even though she is ostensibly a Protestant. The "Opposames" know just how the great game is played.

The famous and controversial image of the eagle on the dollar note. Notice the thirteen olive leaves and thirteen berries. As we have explained in *The Irish Origins of Civilization,* the olive leaves and number thirteen symbolize the Levites or, more correctly, commanders of the Dragon Court or Atonists. Before Akhenaton's time the word Levi referred to Irish letter "L." The letter is rendered *Luis* and corresponded to the rowan tree.

The emblem for the Tribe of Judah displays olive leaves and berries. The lion is officially the emblem for the Tribe of Judah.

Statues of lions have recently been unearthed at Amarna where Pharaoh Akhenaton, founder of Atonism, resided. It is the insignia of Vatican City, and statues of the animal exist in the centers of most major town and cities, such as London's Trafalgar Square. The creature can be seen on countless royal crests the world over. We are to decipher it as one of the cardinal occult sigils of the Solar Cult:

> *Judah is a lion's whelp* – (Genesis 49:9)
>
> *And on the east side, toward the rising of the sun, shall they of the standard of the camp of Judah pitch throughout their armies* – (Numbers 2:3)
>
> *The lion was adored in the East and the West by the Egyptians and the Mexicans. The chief was styled a lion. The national*

> *banner of the ancient Persians bore the device of the sun in Leo. A lion couchant with the sun rising at his back was sculpted on their palaces* – Dr. George Oliver (*Signs and Symbols Illustrated and Explained in a Course of Twelve Lectures on Freemasonry*)

Here is the opening line from the famous *Hymn to Aten*, composed by Pharaoh Akhenaton himself:

> *At daybreak, when thou arisest on the horizon, When thou shinest as the Aton by day, Thou drivest away the darkness and givest thy rays*

Akhenaton as the "Lion of Judah." He is styled as a lion venerating Aton, the sun.

We would do well to consider the attitude of the Atonists in regards the mysterious symbols they employ. When symbols of this kind are displayed in the public domain they indicate occult ritual and secret knowledge. This was the case for the XP or Chi Ro cryptogram, the pentagram *and* lion. Speaking specifically of the symbol, Tony Bushby writes:

The lion was the symbol for the first degrees of initiation, the sign which allowed the opening of the book, so to speak. It possibly represented the royalty of initiation, the status that comes with being aware of what is concealed – (*Secret in the Bible*)

Therefore, whenever we see the image of a lion on a corporate logo, flag or state crest, we would do well to remember the warning of Peter:

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil walks about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour – (1 Peter 5:8)

Suggestively, the emblem of the Unites Nations bears an uncanny resemblance to that of the Tribe of Judah. Each olive sprig contains thirteen leaves. Added together we have *twenty six*, the sum of the letters of the name of Jehovah. Incidentally, the English and Egyptian words for god - "god" and "neter" - also add to twenty six. The significance of this is clear once we understand that Jehovah are Aton are one and the same. (We will presently discover precisely what the circular grid shape on this well known emblem refers to.)

The emblem of the World Health Organization features the Caduceus, that is, the symbol of a staff and serpent. This ancient insignia can be seen on most medical institutions. It certainly represents the god Mercury, the Serpent Priests or Arya, and also the Serpent Goddesses of old. As we show in *The Irish Origins of Civilization* and *Astro-Theology and Sidereal Mythology*, a study of serpent symbolism confirms our theory concerning the West to East migration of the fundamental elements of civilization.

Insignia of Mossad, Israel's secret police

Masonic aprons with circlet of olive sprigs.

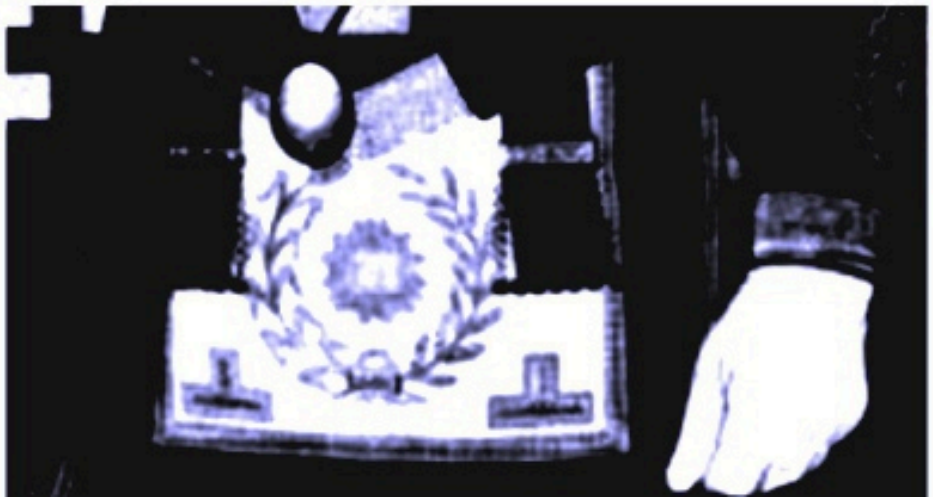
Masonic aprons with sprigs identical to those found on the United Nations emblem and other Globalist orgs.

No 51

EMPORIA
MT. ZION

Note the two trees on either side of the checkered floor. Note the twin columns also representing sacred trees, and three steps leading to the floor - the "Thrice Hold" or threshold. Three was the most important number to the Druids whose Order was divided into three schools. This accounts for why the number is common in Masonry.

Crest of Jesuit (Illuminati) controlled Georgetown University. Note the encircling floral sprigs and Orphic Lyre representing the Druids. Note that the emblem is enclosed in a oval band similar in shape to the Oval Office rugs.



The Very Reverend Sir Israel Brodie was chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregation of the British Commonwealth of Nations (1948-65). He wears the regalia of a Past Grand Chaplain, featuring olive, laurel and acacia-leaf motifs. Compare the emblem on his apron and the emblem of the United Nations and Tribe of Judah seen above.

Here from a frieze found at Amarna - Akhenaton's capital city - we see the hand of Akhenaton holding an olive sprig with leaves and berries. We see now that his Atonist descendants have continued to dutifully employ the few symbols he favored, such as the sun, lion, serpent, beams of light and olive branch. We see that national insignias, crests and Masonic emblems do indeed cryptically refer to Atonism. Now, as we walk our city streets we know a great deal about the symbolism that surrounds us; from the local watering hole to the door of 10 Downing Street and beyond.

The Alpha Lodges of Freemasonry serve as fronts for Atonism. The rituals of Masonry are designed to instruct neophytes as to the correct method of Aton veneration. The Atonist symbolism employed by Masons is, however, commonly mistaken for Judaic (or Jewish) symbolism. The Masonic "Princes of Light" (the Gaonim) know the truth we reveal here. They know who the Jewish Yahweh or Jehovah truly is. Those who enjoy high rank know quite well there is no essential difference between Judaism, Masonry and Atonism. They know that Judaism, Christianity and Masonry are merely branches on the rotten tree of Atonism that grew in the soil of prehistoric Amenism and Druidism. Their oaths bind them to never reveal their dirty *big* secrets in words or writing, only *symbolically.*

W. Winwood Reade accepts that Druidism was the origin of Masonry and therefore of Atonism:

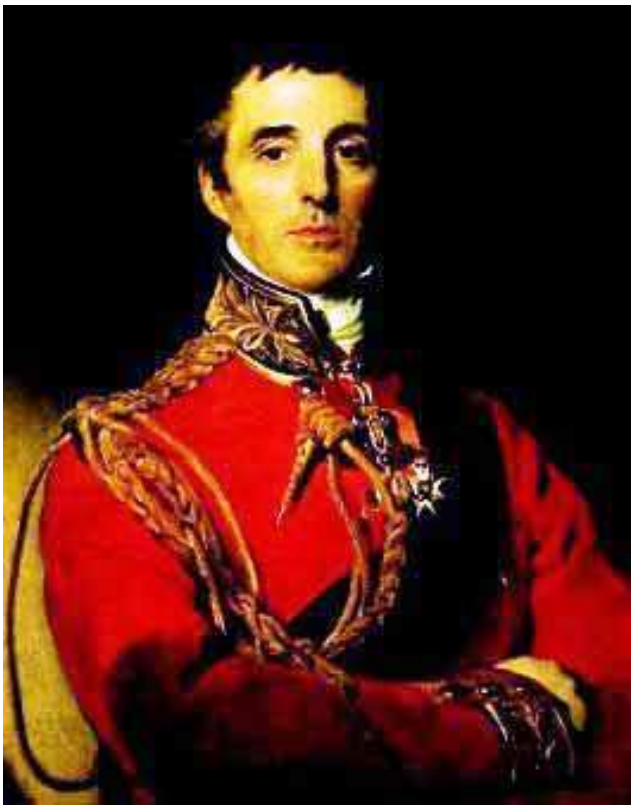
> *...in their emblems there is much also that is Druidic, and if Freemasonry did not emanate from Druidism, there can be no doubt that it sprang from the same origin* – (*The Veil of Isis*)

Of the special significance of plants, Albert Mackey writes:

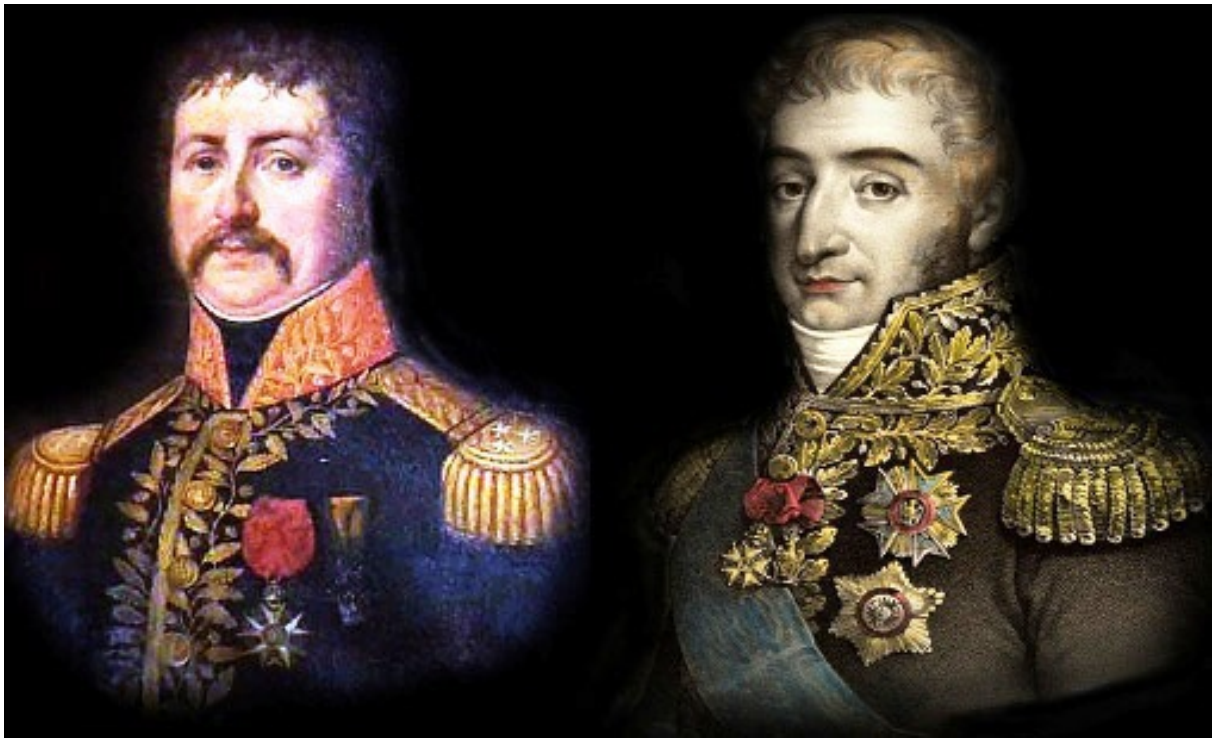
> *In all the ancient systems of religion, and Mysteries of initiation, there was always some one plant consecrated, in the minds of the worshippers and participants, by a peculiar symbolism, and therefore held in extraordinary veneration as a sacred emblem. Thus the ivy was used in the mysteries of Dionysus, the myrtle in those of Ceres, the erica in the Osirian, and the lettuce in the Adonisian* – (*The Symbolism of Freemasonry*)

The regalia the Lord Mayor of London, like that of city aldermen,
is Druidic in origin, as is most royal symbolism.

Court-appointed "Black Rod" knocks thrice on a court door to gain entrance. This particular rite harkens back to the Druids. Black Rod is known as an "Usher," and this term, like *alderman* and *mayor* comes from the name of the ash tree. (See also "ashram" and "ashlar," etc.) One of Black Rod's titles is "Keeper of the Door." The word door comes from *doire*, the root of Druid. A Masonic doorkeeper is known as a "Tyler." The word *bard* - signifying a member of the Druidic order - meant "branch."



The Duke of Wellington. Note the egomaniac's lapels.



Military uniforms with floral motifs

Uniform of a Soviet Fleet Admiral. Note floral motif on cap.

A Masonic cap to all intents and purposes identical to those worn by police and military officials.

Cap of a French Brigadier General; cap of a German General; cap of a British Army General, and cap of a French Army officer. Note the Fasces on the latter cap. A Fascis was made from birch rods. Fasces images, representing order, loyalty and strength, are found on either side of the US flag in the House of Representatives and above the hall leading to the Oval Office. The image is also found

on the US dime, seal of the US Senate, Lincoln Memorial, facade of the United States Supreme Court building, mace of the United States House of Representatives, and emblem of the Knights of Columbus.

Hat of the US 9th Cavalry. Note the acorns sacred to the Druids.

Beloved symbols of the Druids - oak leaves, acorns and olive sprigs, etc - are found on military regalia the world over. Something does not smell right here because the Druids were - unlike the Atonists - among the world's most peace-loving men.

Emperor Nero with laurel crown

The cube-shaped altar that stands in the center of most lodges is referred to as an ashlar, a reference to Ash and Asherah, sacred tree and goddess.

Above we see a Masonic tracing board with the three columns representing the three sacred trees of the ancient Arya. The column

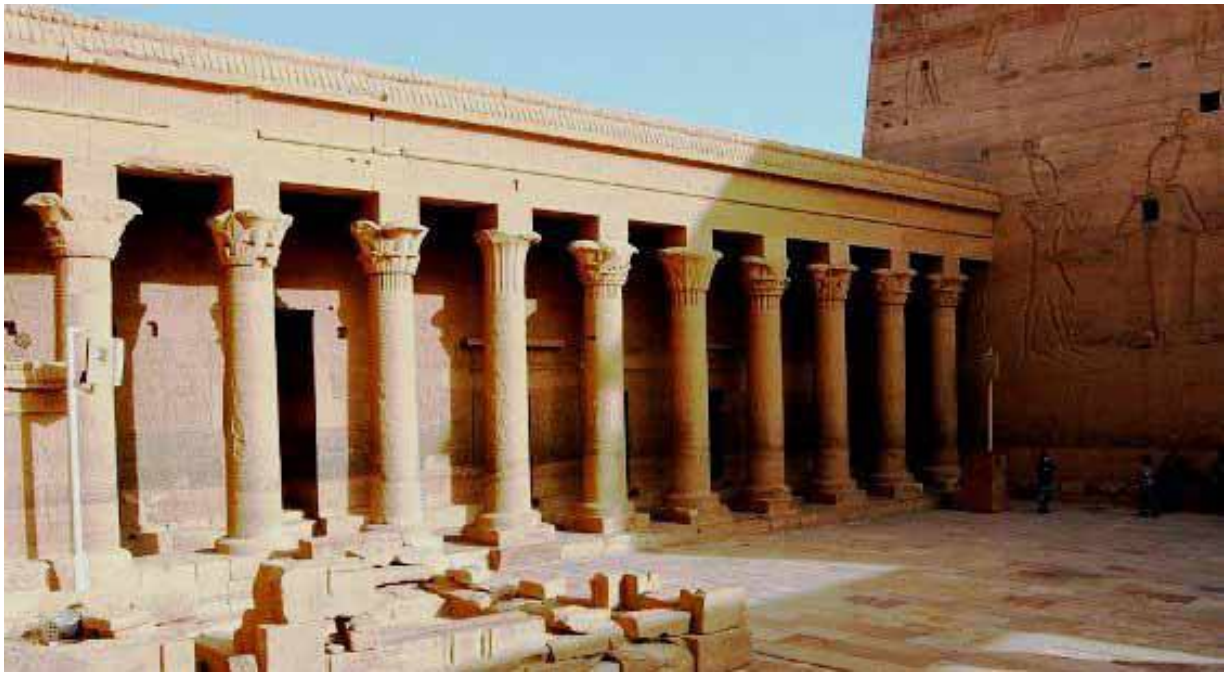
on the left has no floral motif or scroll. This column denotes the initiated novice whose mind is rude and spiritually unawakened. The central column's pilaster bears a scroll signifying the first stages of the awakening process. The column on the right bears floral motifs denoting the flowering or blossoming of the mind. It is taller than the other two columns. The ladder is a simulacra for the Kabalistic Tree of Life and the journey toward enlightenment. The sun, moon and star (Sirius) denote the Cults of the ancient world and their knowledge that begins in the heavens and descends to earth through minds of initiated and purified men. The black and white squares represent ignorance and knowledge as well as night and day. The black squares in the center of the image are laid out like the Kabalistic Tree of Life. The two small blocks in the background are known by the term "Lewis," which comes from the Irish letter "L" (Luis) denoting the rowan tree. In Masonic circles, the term "Lewis" denotes the son of a Freemason. Apparently the nomenclature denotes Druidic influence.

Corinthian column with floral pilaster.

Close up of Corinthian pilaster.

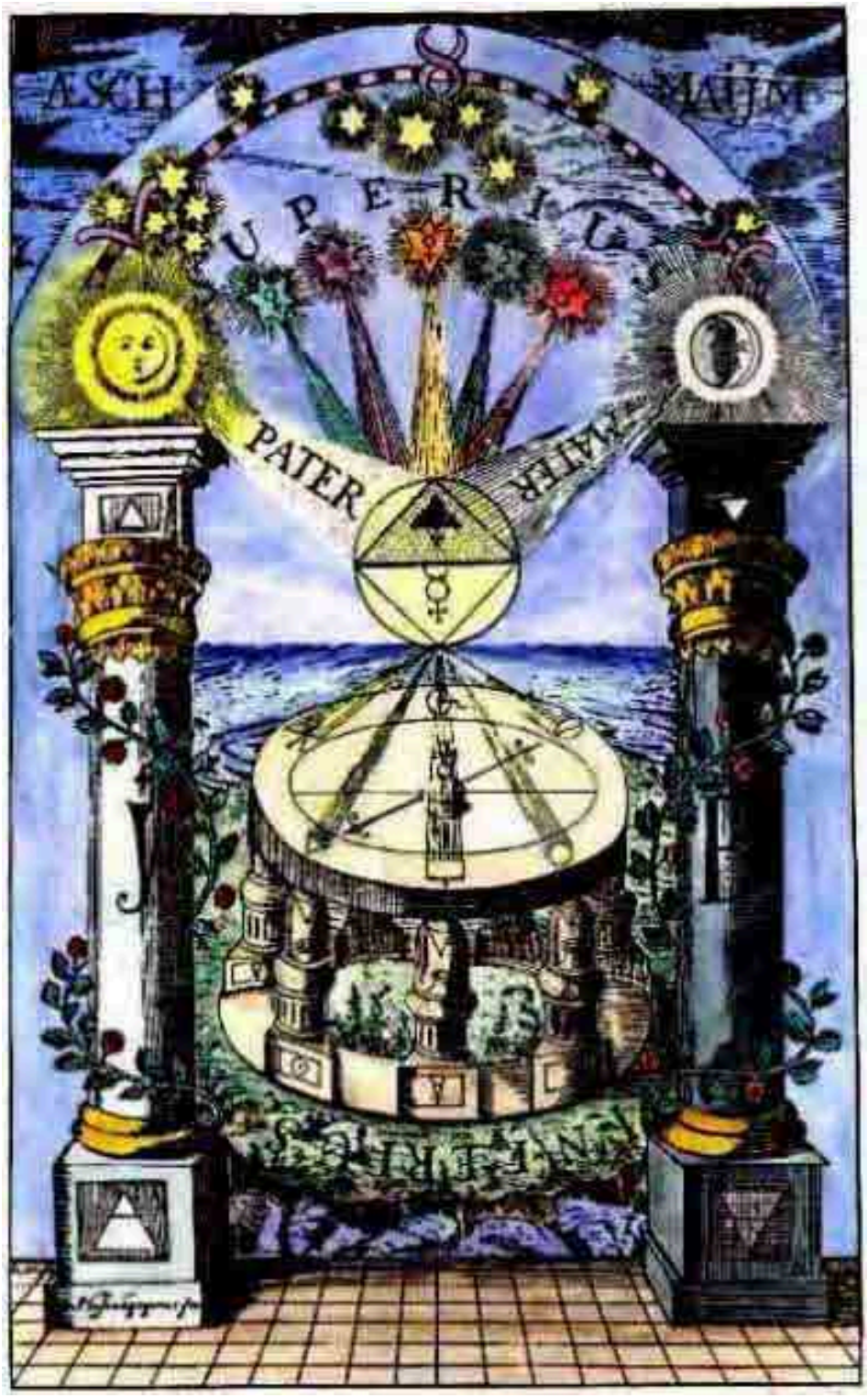
A beautiful row of trunk-like pillars on a state building.

Colums of St. Peter's Square, Vatican City



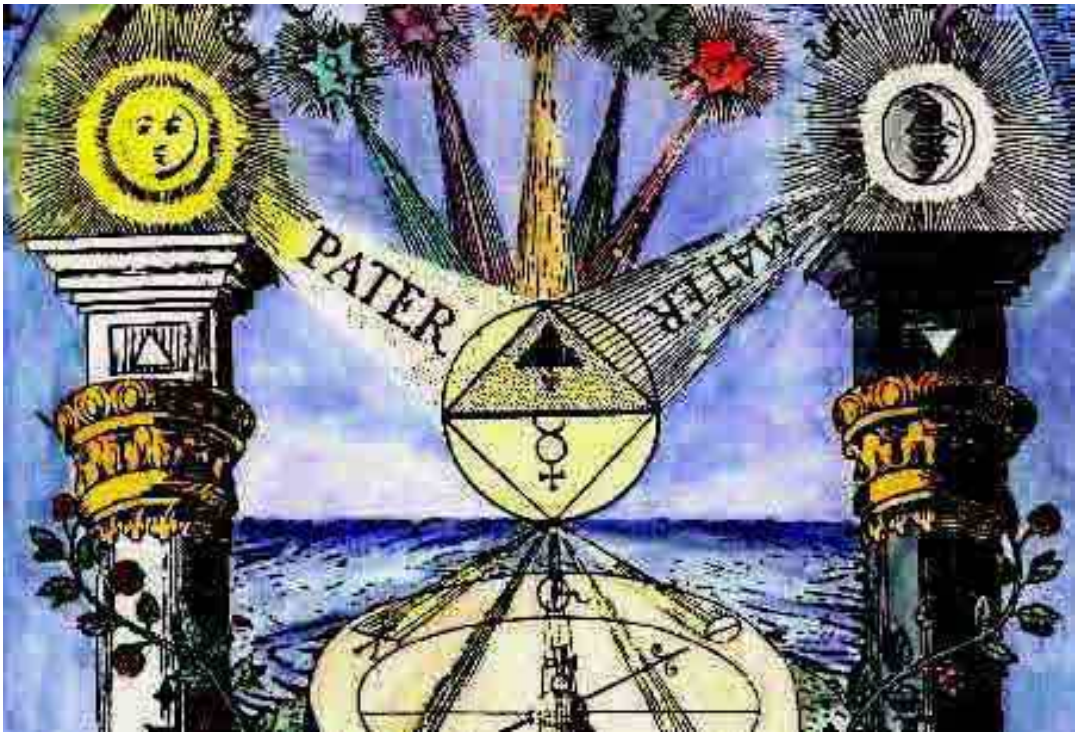
It's a very old idea

Initiated artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Sandro Botticelli and Nicholas Poussin embedded Kabalistic and Hermetic leitmotifs in their canvases. In Poussin's painting *Grapes from the Promised Land,* we see a Masonic ladder and tree. Millions of people view paintings of this kind unaware of the secret information incorporated into the designs.



The pillar of the sun (Spring Equinox) and the pillar of the moon (Autumn Equinox). At the base of the Solar pillar we see an upward pointing triangle, known as the "Blade." It denotes male gender and masculine mode of expression. The downward

pointing triangle on the base of the Lunar pillar represents the feminine polarity. It is known as the "Chalice," itself a symbol of the Holy Grail or Sacred Blood, which in turn signifies the Sophic or sacerdotal *female*. This image represents the Northern Arch or six spring and summer months through which the sun passes before its fall into the dark "Underworld" of six winter months. Columns of this kind are found on innumerable state and educational edifices, as well as on porches of temples and Masonic lodges.



Note the Latin terms Mater and Pater or Mother and Father. Apparently the luminaries and Masonic pillars are associated with the primal parents. We wonder why?

The Biblical Jesus was a fictional character based on earlier pagan deities and heroes. We have listed his precursors in Volume Two of *The Irish Origins of Civilization.* The findings of high level academics, such as R. A. Gabriel, confirm those of previous scholars whose work was suppressed; work which proves beyond doubt that Jesus was largely based on Osiris and other godmen. The elements of Jesus' story were rescripted from those of Osiris, Horus, Dionysus, Orpheus, Apollo, Serapis and Mithras. They were rescripted from the lives and times of various old world sages such as Apollonius of

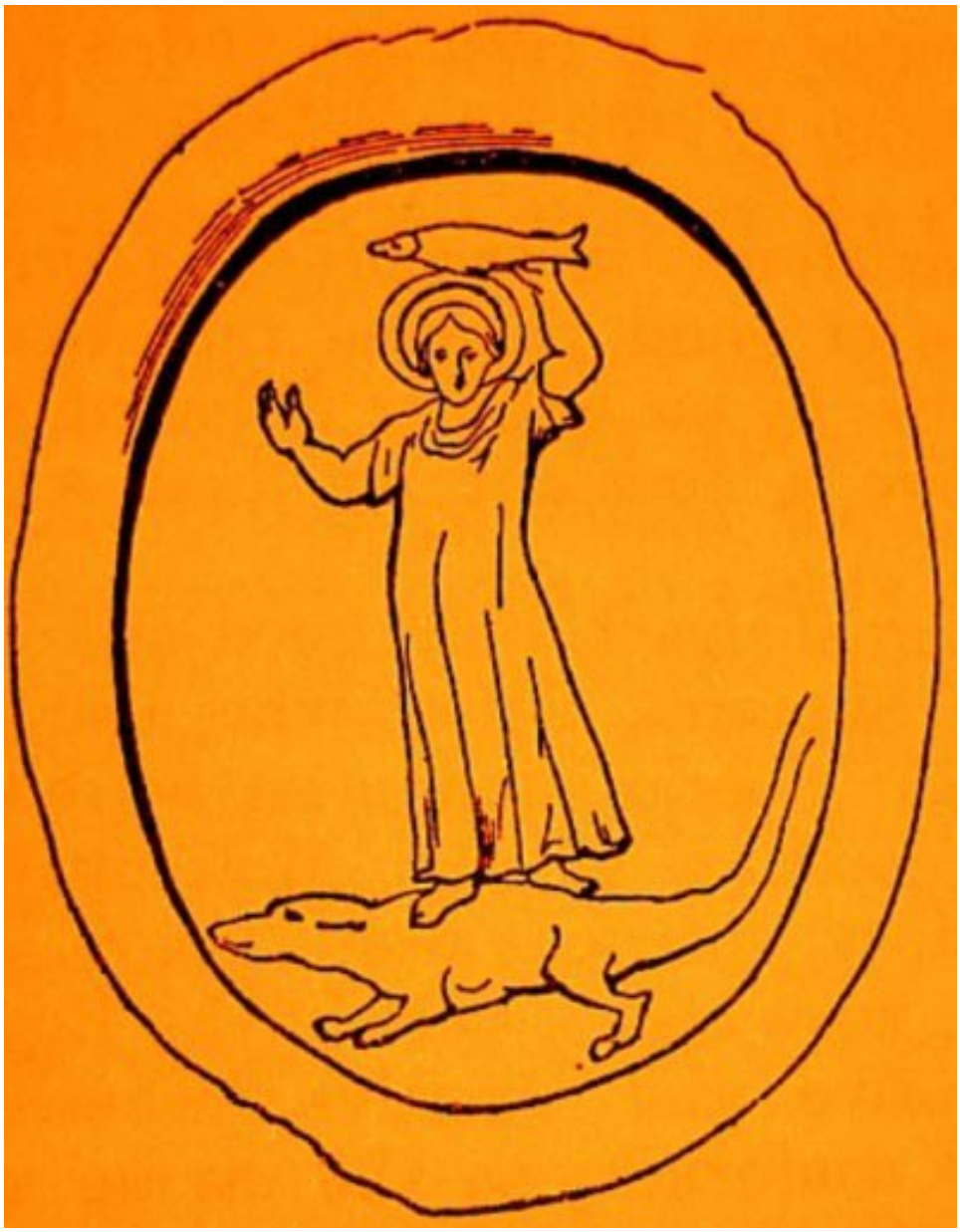
Tyana, as well as from the lives of Caesars such as Augustus, who was known as "Savior."

The Grecian Apollo was antetype of Jesus. Here we see his image found at Delphi. Note the sprig of laurel that was one of his main symbols. It can be seen on Masonic aprons, sashes and caps. Apollo was patron of Delphi where the famous serpent or "Pythonic" oracle once existed. Apollo is the origin of the Biblical name Paul, a name that apparently means "redeemer." It also connotes "apple" and "pole."

> *At the famous oracle of Delphi the tree played as intrinsic, if not so predominant, a part as at Dodona, its function being shared by the fissure in the earth and the sacred spring, which testify to the chthonic origin of the oracle, whilst the use of the sacred tripod has been thought to connect it with the class of fire oracles. There is evidence that a laurel tree grew beside the oracular fissure in Gaia's time, and, according to tradition, the earliest temple of Apollo was a hut of laurel boughs*

erected by the god's own hands – J. H. Philpot (*Trees in Religion and Myth*, 1897)

Orpheus was one of the main prototypes for the Biblical Jesus. Here he is with his "crown of thorns." Like Apollo, Sir Tristan, Krishna, King David, and many other heroes and deities, Orpheus was a lover of music. This again connotes a Bardic or Druidic connection.



This image is one of the most important ever found. It confirms that Egyptian iconography was liberally plagiarized by early Alexandrian Christians. The image of Horus standing upon the crocodile or serpent of the abyss was a common motif in Egypt. There are many examples of it. However, in this rendering the sun god has a fish above his head. The symbol of the fish represents the name "Jesus."

Our thesis concerning the appropriation of the ancient symbolic archive is dramatically reinforced when we find the symbols of

Druidry turning up on the insignias and heraldry of the world's most powerful crime families.

Here for example is the crest of the infamous Rothschild dynasty. The arrows and eagle appear on the American dollar note, while the lion - representing British oligarchic control and symbolizing the Judites, Levites or Atonists - appears on innumerable national flags and royal coats of arms. Decipher the symbolism and the mysteries stand explained.

CHAPTER THREE

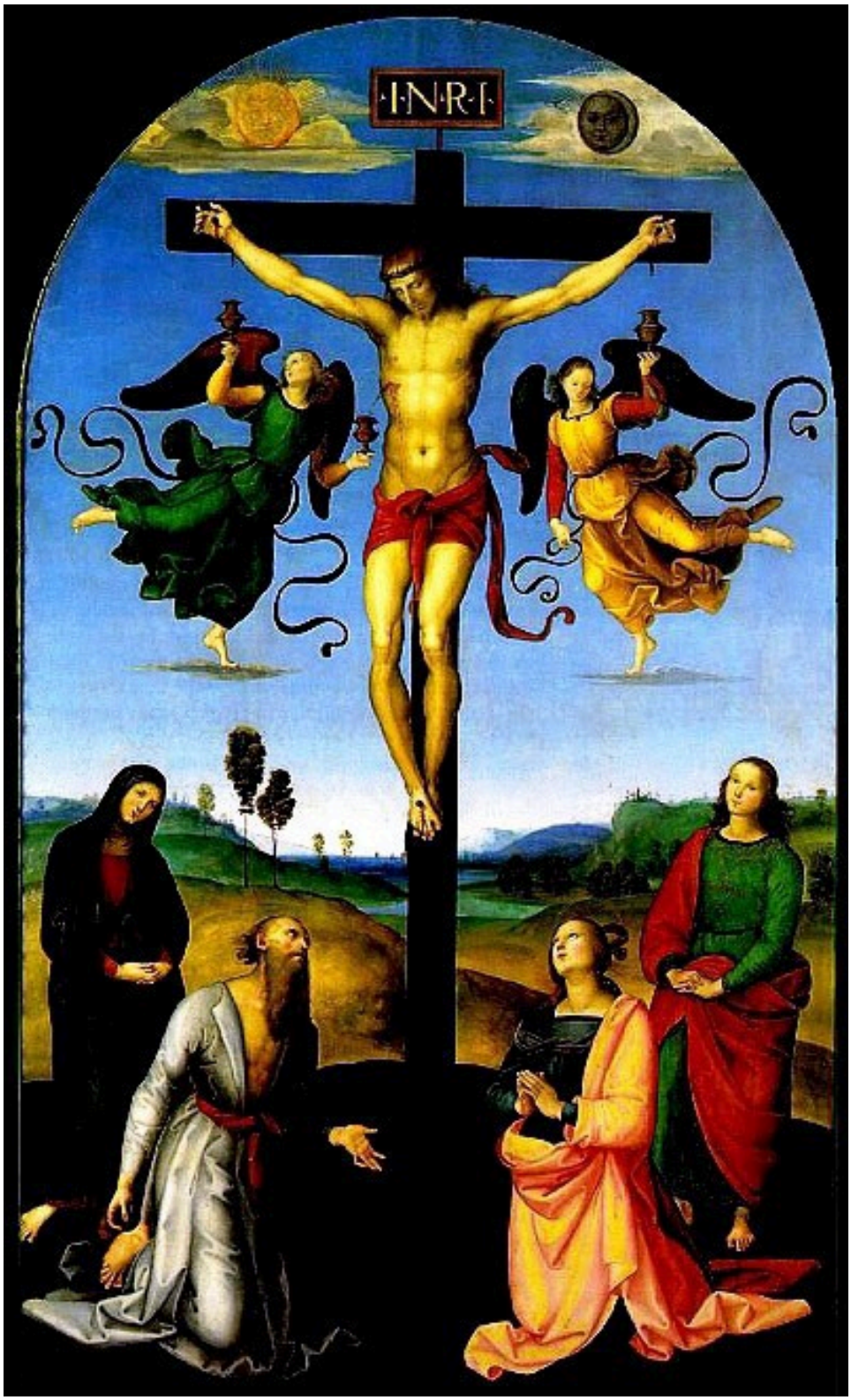
Old and New Testaments

> *To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God* – (Revelation 2:7)

The tropes and iconography of Judaism and Christianity are largely based on earlier pagan traditions. The Scriptures provide us with ample evidence of this fact. The Old and New Testaments are chock full of pagan references. Specifically, many passages refer to sabean phenomena. In other words, there are many references, both cryptic and obvious, to the stars and luminaries.

As revealed in *Astro-Theology and Sidereal Mythology*, solar symbolism frequently appears in the majority of Biblical chapters. However, images of the sun, lion, rays of light and golden halo are often accompanied by the five-pointed star, dove, lily, apple, pomegranate, date palm, and various animals sacred to the ancients such as the stag.

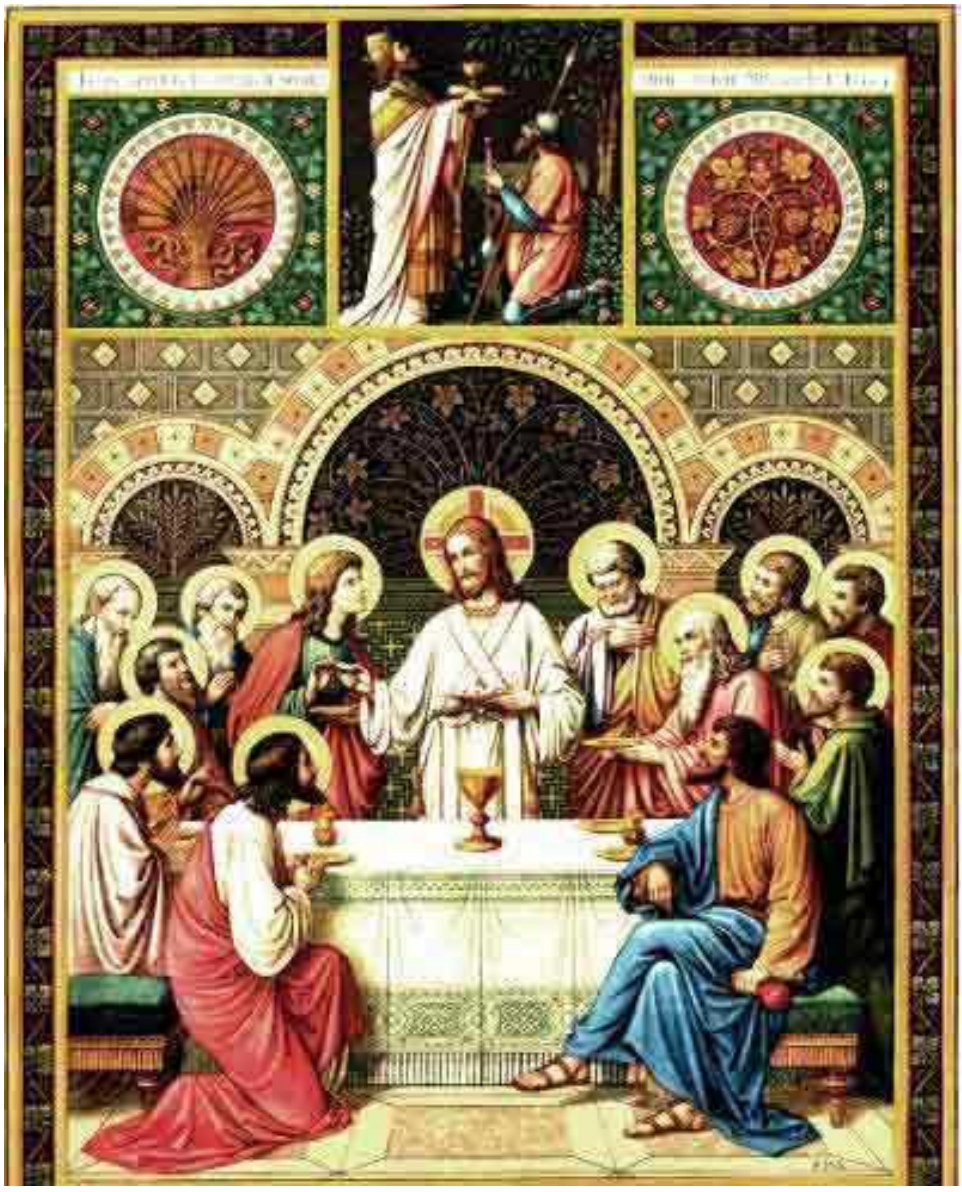
> *The Romans ridiculed the Gods of Egypt whom they themselves adored but under different names. They burnt Serapis, Anubis, and Isis; they revered Pluto, Mercury and Ceres. So the Roman Catholics while pretending to abjure the Gods of heathenism have actually adopted many of them* – W. Winwood Reade (*The Veil of Isis*)



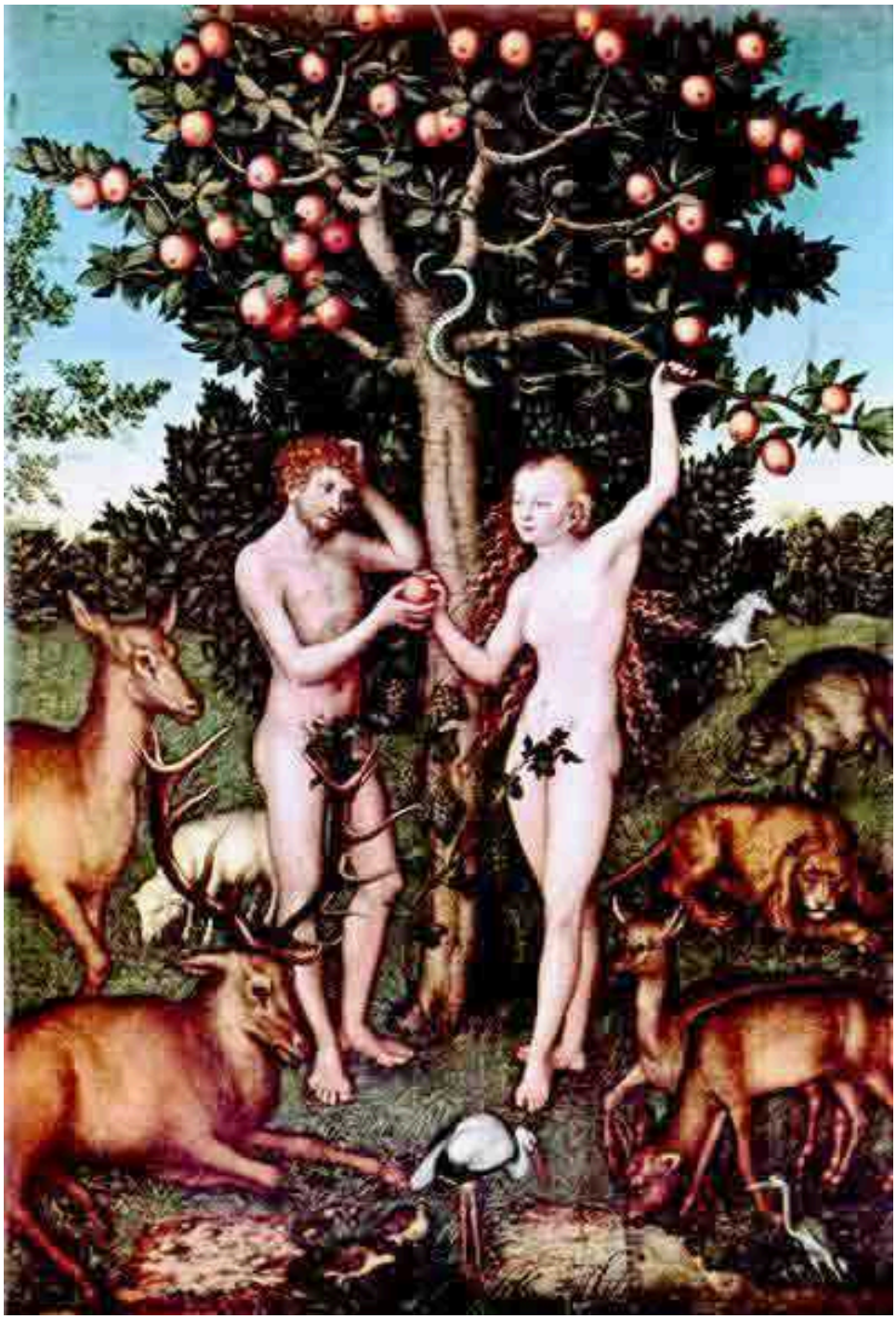
The Crucifixion, by Raphael. Note the sun and moon on either side of the crucifix, although there is no mention of this phenomenon in the Gospels.

Tree imagery is conspicuous in the Scriptures. Indeed, in the Book of Genesis we hear of *three* trees. There is the Tree of Life, Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, and oak under which prophet Jacob buried pagan idols *previously* worshiped by the Israelites.

> *And they gave unto Jacob all the strange gods which were in their hand, and all their earrings which were in their ears; and Jacob hid them under the oak which was by Shechem –*
> (Genesis 35:4)



A typical example of Christian art. Note the numerous floral leitmotifs.



Adam and Eve at the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, by Lucas Cranach the Elder. The tree was also referred to as the Tree of Knowledge or Tree of All-Knowing. In Middle-Eastern lore its fruit was not an apple but a pomegranate. According to the Book of Enoch the Tree of Knowledge bore grape-like fruits and was similar to a tamarind tree. In the Jewish tradition some rabbis contend the tree was a fig. This is interesting because the fig is

symbolized by the vesica piscis or mandorla shape commonly found in Christian art. Rabbinic writings tell of Eve preparing wine from the Tree of Knowledge. In some Christian traditions the Tree of Knowledge is considered identical to the Tree of Life.

What was the strange forbidden Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil? Why does the motif appear in the Book of Genesis? It does not originate with Jews or Christians. In any case, why did God not want his firstborn to eat from its fruit? Why did he not *immediately* bestow upon Adam and Eve the ability to discern between good and evil? Why did the act of eating an apple cause God to react with eternal wrath toward his innocent children? Are we to believe Adam and Eve were given curiosity *before* being bestowed with capacities for obedience, loyalty and intelligence? Does any father eternally condemn a newborn infant for forgetting a single promise? Or was there some other reason for Adam and Eve's disobedience? In any case, nothing of this sort was to be found in the religion of Egypt before the rise of monotheism:

> *While the Romans doubted, and the Greeks ridiculed, their gods, the nobler and more primitive Egyptians loved, and were supposed to be loved, by them. The profane and the impure divinities of the Grecian Olympus, the debaucheries of Silenus and of Pan, the fraudulent Mercury, and the unchaste Venus, find no counterpart in the Egyptian pantheon* – William Ricketts Cooper (*The Serpent Myths of Ancient Egypt*)

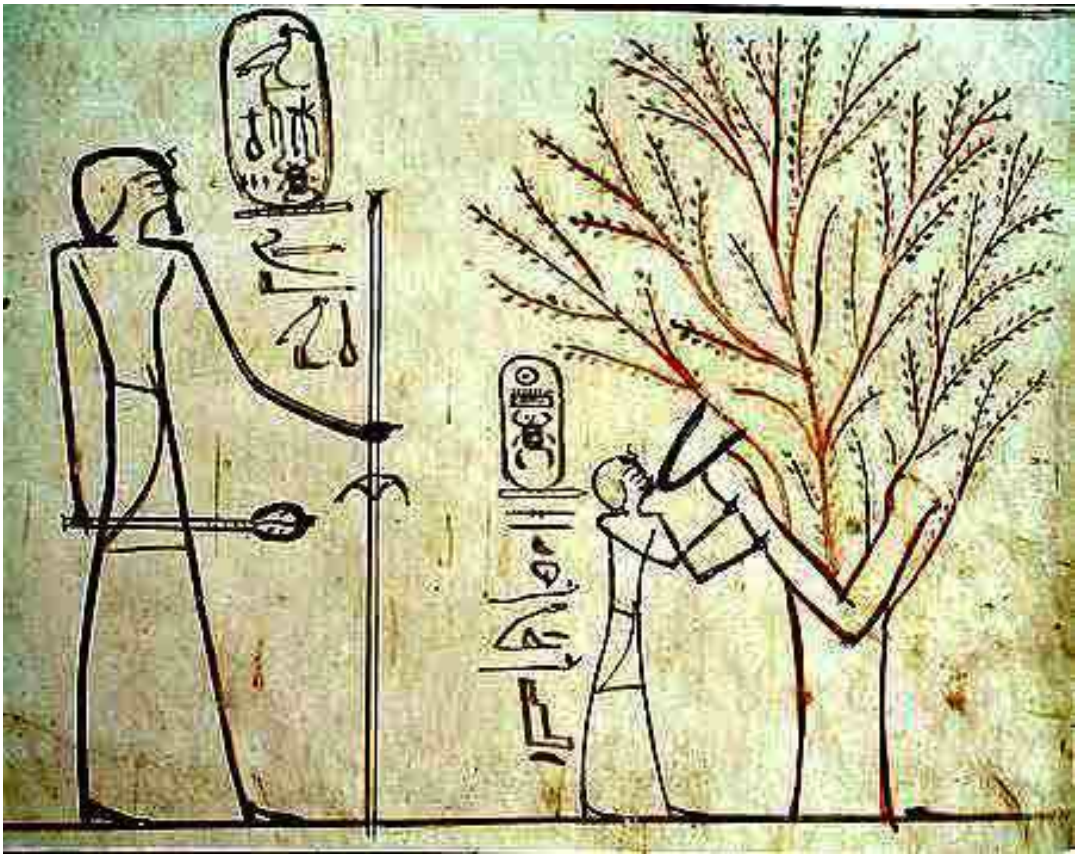
In Cranach's illustration above we see the fruit laden tree and Eve holding a single branch. Between the couple we see grapevines. Esoterically these represent Dionysus, a god associated with the sacred tree long before the rise of Christianity. Observe that the primal couple is depicted with red hair. This indicates that the Genesis story originated in the West among Caucasians. The presence of the stag also connotes the Western hemisphere. To the Irish Druids the stag was the most sacred of beasts. Stag god Cernunnos was one of the earliest gods known to history although his worship was wiped out by Christians who rescripted the great "horned god" as Satan. Cernunnos was also known as Herne or

Nikor. His Eastern counterparts are Pashupati, "Lord of the Beasts," and Shiva.

Central to the Genesis story is the temptation of Eve by a supposedly evil "serpent." However, the serpent is not, as is commonly believed, identical to the Devil. The term *Devil* does not appear in any passage dealing with the serpent in the garden. The attribution was interpolated at a later date by ignorant or deliberately duplicitous clerics.

Earth god Geb fed by serpentine "Lord of Food" (from the Coffin of Penpii, 9th Century BC). This image not only reminds us of the Garden of Hesperides of Grecian myth, but the Garden of Eden story in Genesis.

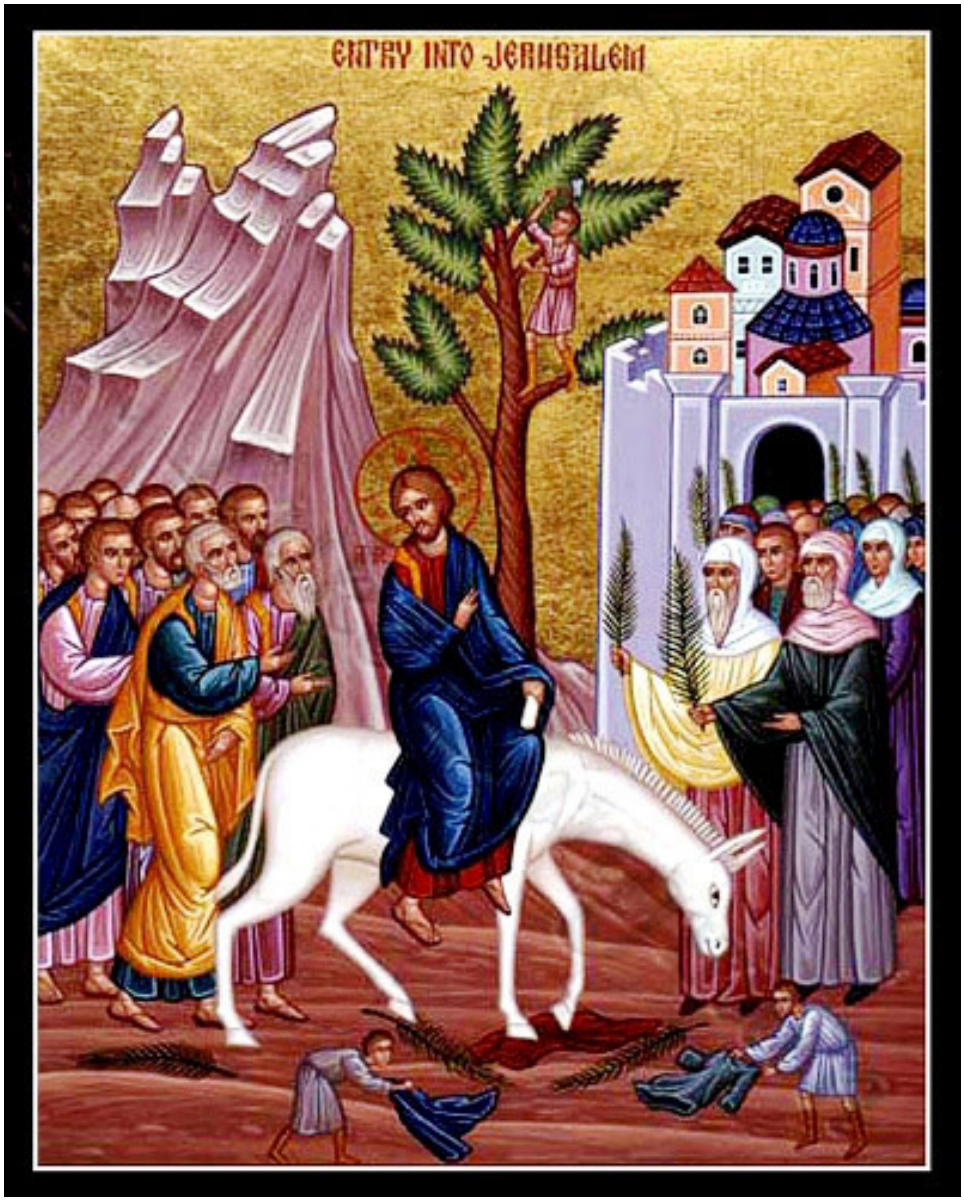
Geb in serpent form with sky goddess consort Nuith. As we will see, Nuith was closely associated with the Tree of Life.



Pharaoh Tuthmosis III suckled by Isis in the form of a tree. According to some Egyptian traditions, Isis and Osiris took birth

from an acacia tree.

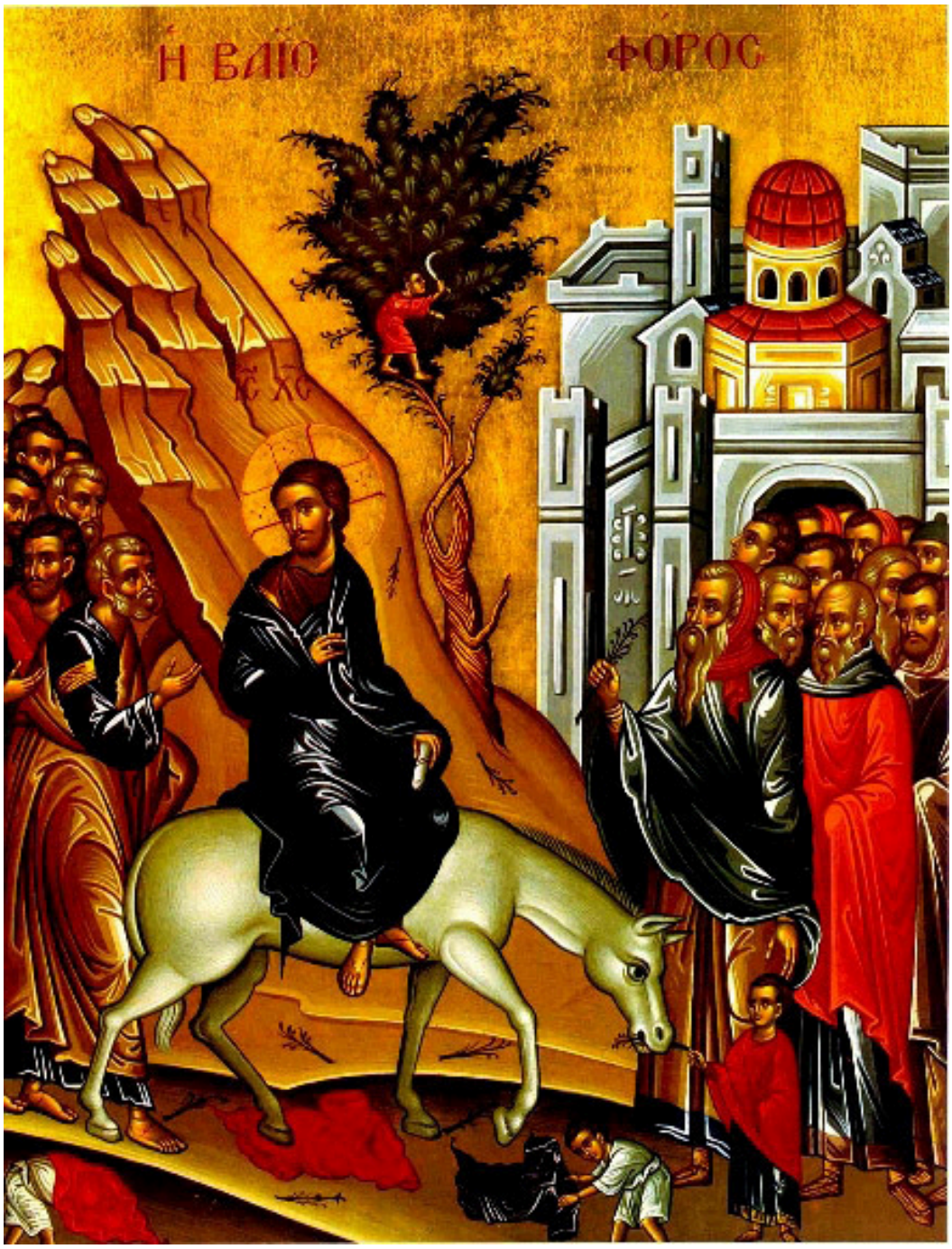
One of the important events in the life of Jesus was his entry into the city of Jerusalem. Christians celebrate this day as *Palm Sunday*. Here we not only have the palm, as the seminal symbol of the mystery school or college of secrets, but the sun's day, emphasizing the *solar* complexion of Christianity. (Palm Sunday is often named Yew Sunday.)



Here we see Jesus greeted by men holding palm fronds. After decipherment we realize the motif denotes that Jesus is paying a

visit to a mystery school of Solar Cult adepts. He comes with his twelve disciples, representing the twelve standard signs of the zodiac. Christ the "King" (or solar disk) enters the "city" (zodiac) to proclaim his intellectual and spiritual mastery. He is the matriculated adept who, having passed the final grade, may rightly present himself before the world as an Arch-Druid. The donkey or ass he rides symbolizes Cancer, the most northerly constellation of the zodiac. Esoterically, this sign was known as the "Gate of Silver" or "Gate of Birth." Additionally, in some traditions Cancer was known as the "Wilderness." The thirty degrees of Cancer represented a period of spiritual seclusion and trial. In this instance the city of Jerusalem represents not only the zodiac but sign of Leo in which the sun burns brightest and hottest and is most marveled. In some traditions the ass represents Set, Egyptian god of darkness and evil. In this case Jesus rides the ass to symbolize his victory over evil. He is a personification of Horus who according to Egyptian myth avenged his father's death by slaying Set. Note how the artist has placed the palm tree in the center of the painting figuratively growing out of the body of Jesus. This clearly identifies Jesus with Irish forest gods Herne and Iesa.

Again the artist depicts the tree emerging from the body of Jesus.

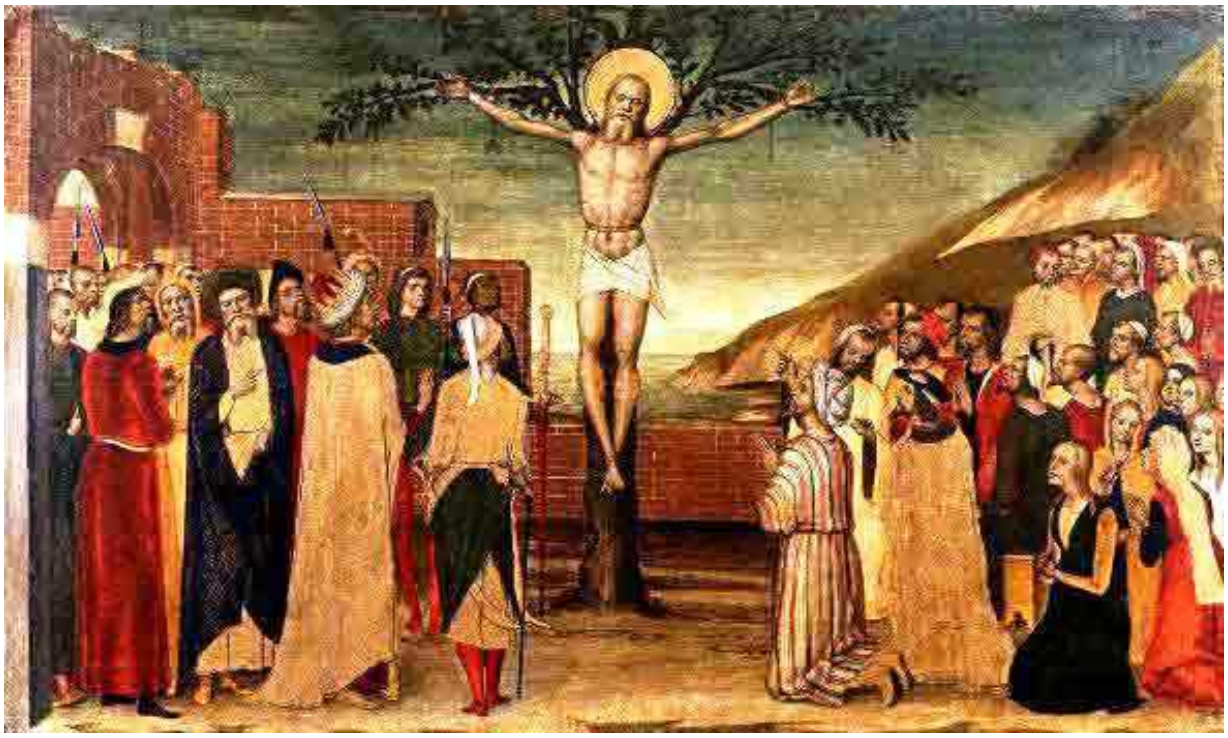


In this rendition the artist depicts a homunculus in the tree wielding a sickle, which clearly denotes the Druids and their gnosis.

Note the color and design of the tower's rooftop.

A rendition of the Last Supper where Jesus is figuratively the trunk of the Tree of Life.

The Crucifixion, by Fra Angelico



Crucifixion of St. Andrew, by Carlo Braccesco. Note the tree and the portal. Andrew is a Christianized version of ancient Aryan deity Andra or Indra.

Baal of the Phoenicians. Like Nordic Thor he was a god of thunder and storms. His name means "Lord" and also "fair" or "white."

Where did Christian mythographers get the idea to personify Jesus as a living tree?

Horus and Ma'at, antetypes for Jesus and Mary.

The lotus flower rising from the dark waters of the abyss represents the Alchemical Process - the transmutation of carbon into gold, or in plain language the ascent of spirit from ignorance to enlightenment.

Thoth bestows breath and life. He was a representative of goddess Seshet and often seen wearing the crescent horns, her symbol. Note the twin serpent wands and Tree of Life.

The Torah, Psalms, Four Gospels, Book of Revelations, and so on, are anemic revisions of mystery school "Wisdom Texts." A brief perusal of these texts reveals to us where mythmongers found their theological motifs and precepts. Of course unbiased researchers who have done their homework know from which cultures and traditions the scribes borrowed the floral and vegetal motifs that appear in their writings. Uninformed Christians and Jews should spend time reviewing the tenets of their religions. They should ask probing questions of their priests, pastors and rabbis, and press them to explain the existence of pagan symbolism in the architecture and holy books. Better still, they should go to the experts who spent their lives uncovering the truth about the origins of religious imagery.

Here we see a striking image entitled *Ecclesia* or "Church." On the crown worn by the figure representing the Church of God we see the fleur-de-lis, a seminal goddess symbol often seen on the Pope's own garb. We also see many starry motifs. Streams of living water flow from the body of the "Church" to nourish the needy and the believers which include a soldier with a drawn sword. Of course the

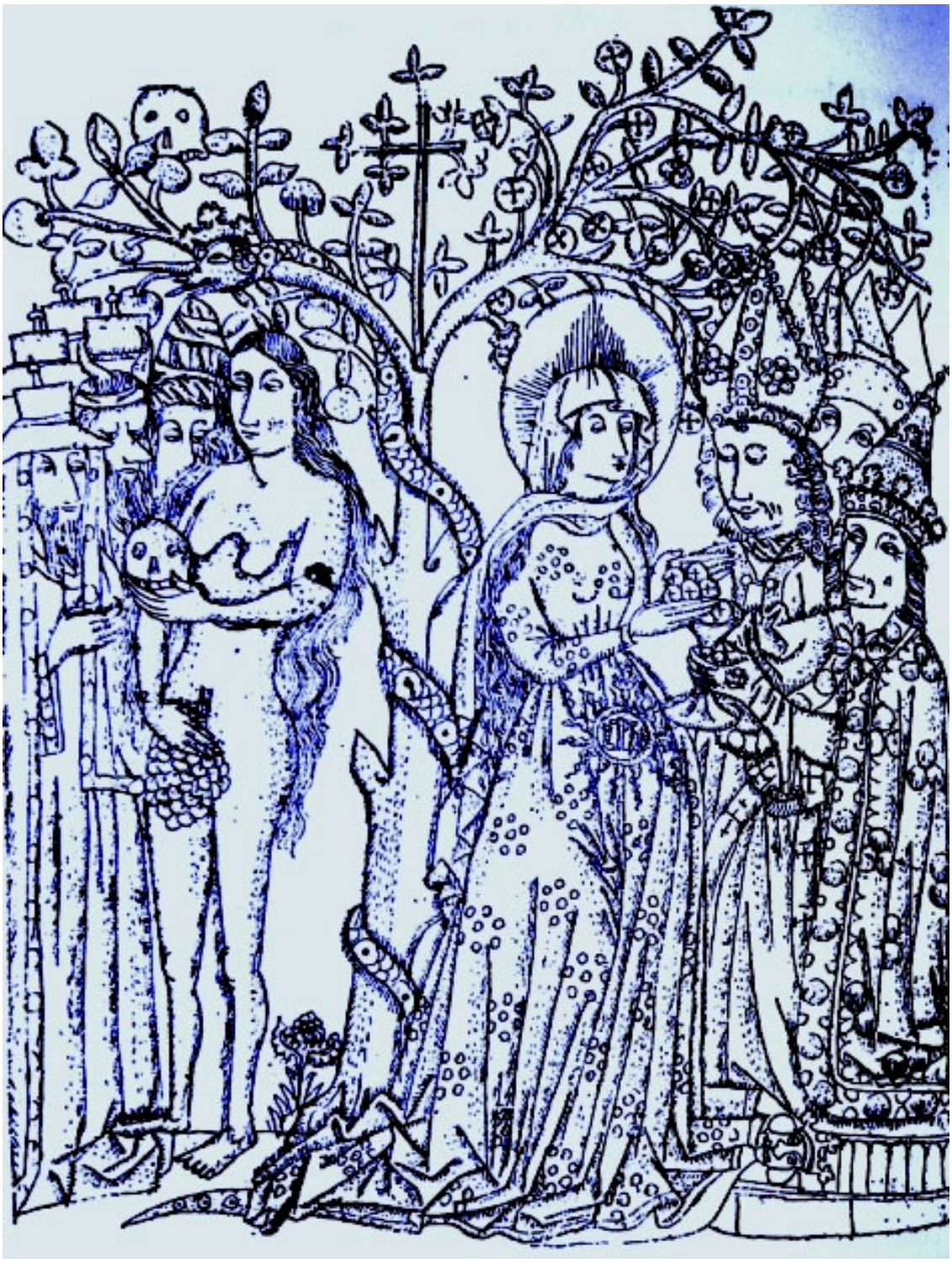
symbolism is explained when we realize the word *Church* comes from Circe, Grecian goddess of sorcery and magic. She was the original lifegiver associated with the flower known as snowdrop. Circe's name is a variant of Taurt, Egypt's most ancient goddess of heaven.

"Madonna of the Sheaves"

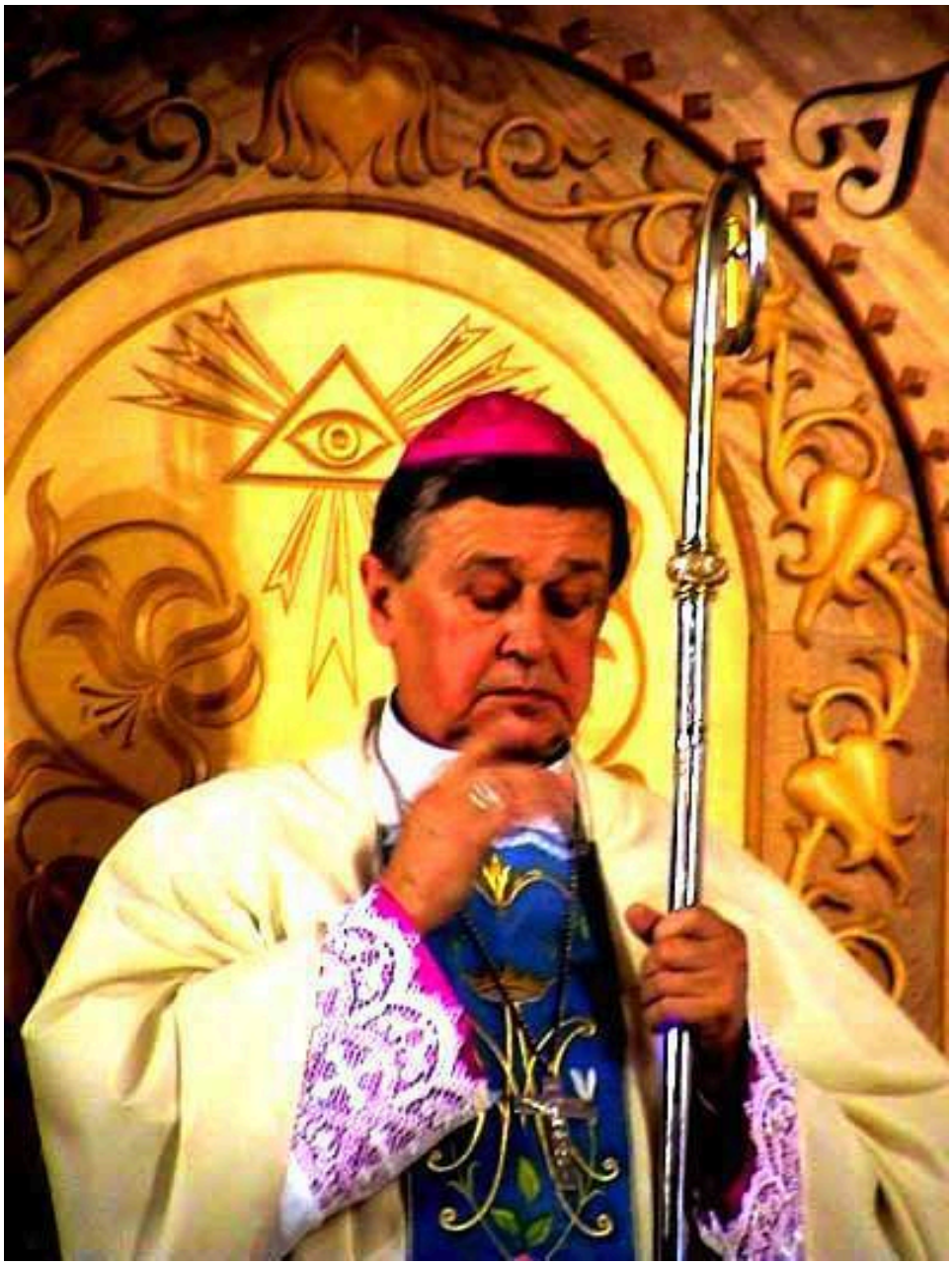
Note the female garb and his hands making the sign of the womb.

Apparently Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel is addicted to the pose. Known as the Yoni, it has been made by Michelle Obama, mentalist Henrik Fexeus, and other celebrities. It is of course a female mudra first found in Ireland in the form of the so-called Sheela na gig. Curiously, the image of the Sheela is also found on churches and cathedrals. Well, maybe not so curiously after all.

Transfiguration of Christ, by Fra Angelico. Note the oval or egg-like background of light. Goddess symbolism in plain sight.



A Christian image showing the tree and cross as one. Note the bunch of grapes over the genital area of the female figure on the left. We will see this again below on the attire of the Pope.



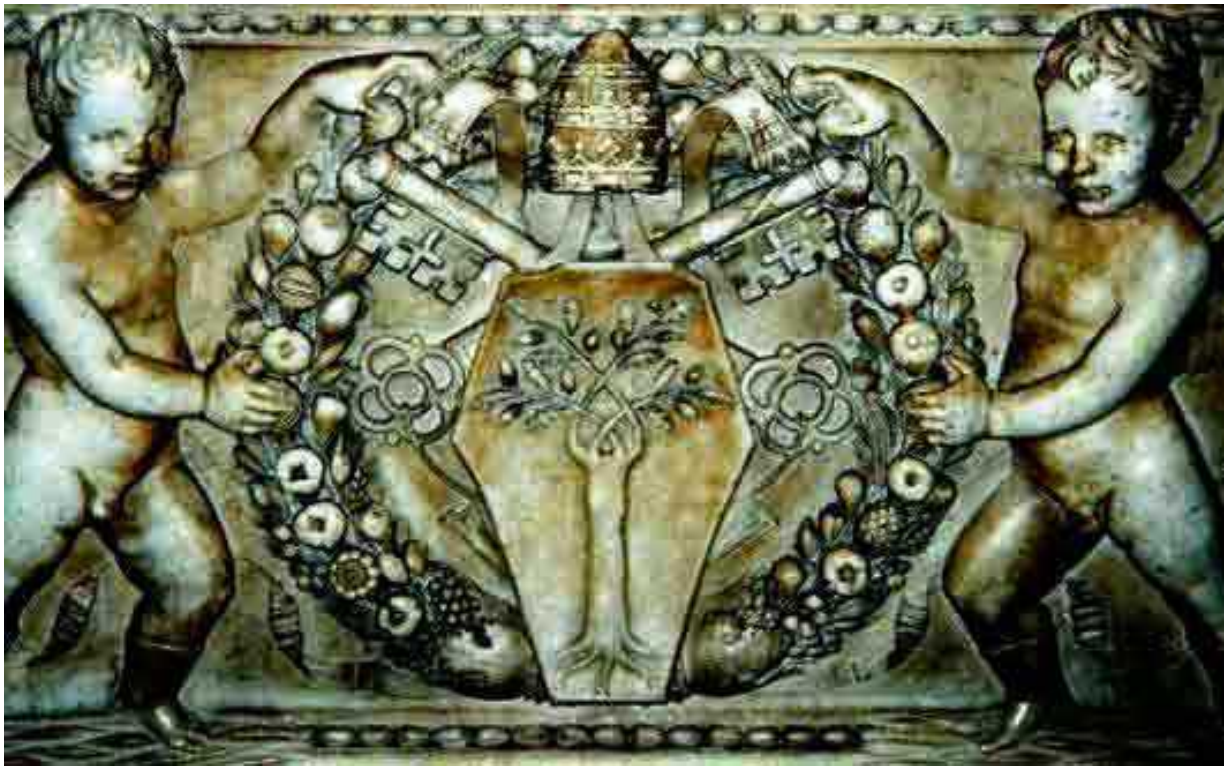
Flowers of God. Note the Egyptian pyramid with single all-seeing eye of Jehovah-Aton.

A miter with floral motifs. The word "Miter" is a variation of the name Mithras, god of the sun and Sol Invictus Cult.

The Papal tiara with floral motifs is divided into three divisions as was the Druidic Order.

Pope Pius X as living tree wearing the tiara. He makes the sign of the Instructor, Teacher or Tutor.

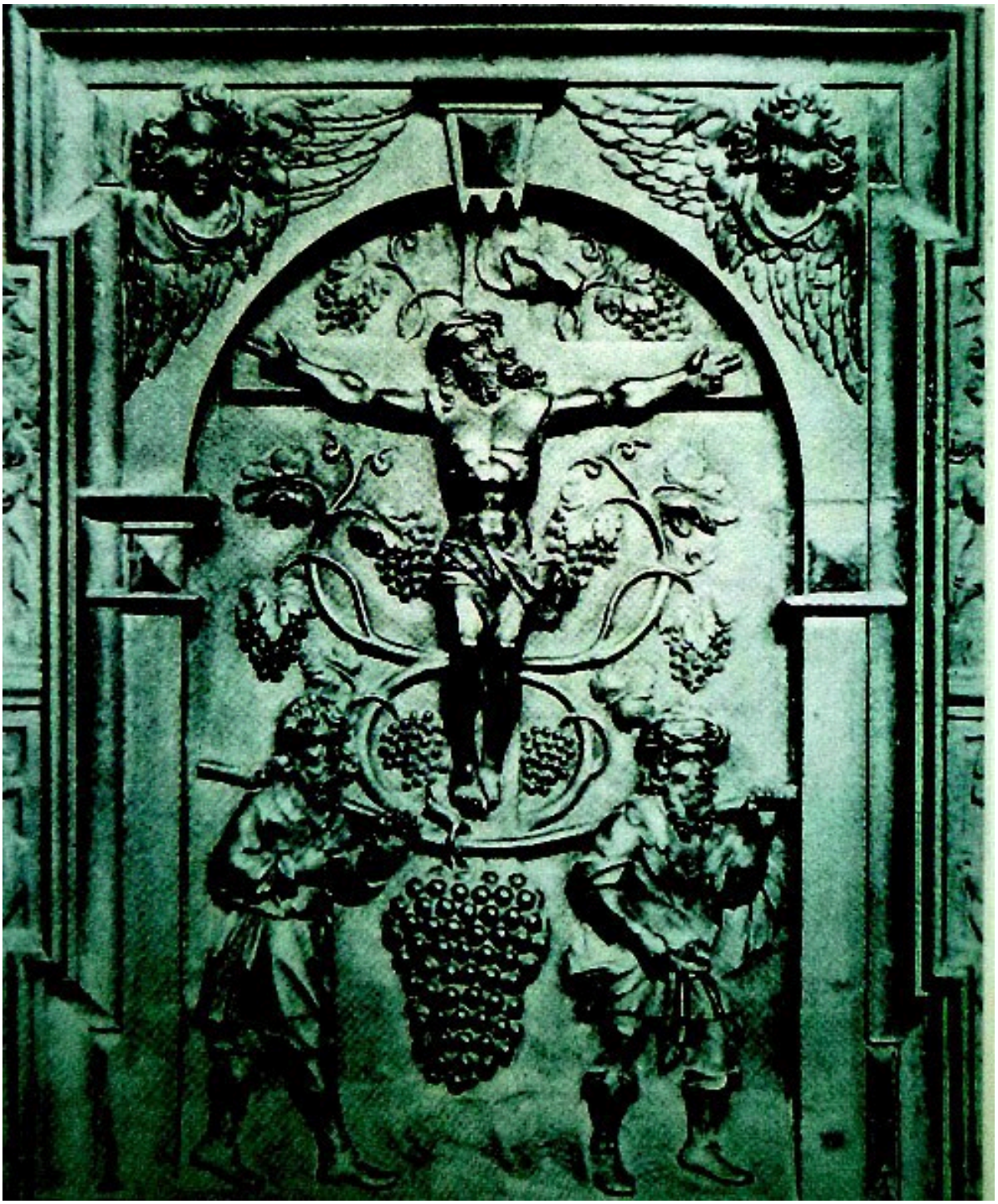
The Pope as a living tree. Note the embroidered vines and grapes, symbols of androgynous deity Dionysus. The robes donned by the clergy are patently feminine in type. In this regard, the Pope presents himself as a man *inside* a woman. The Church is commonly referred to in the third person as "Mother Church" and "She."



Personal crest of Pope Sixtus IV. Note the Tree of Life with triple-level tiara and keys of the zodiacal arch.

A painting by Giovanni da Modena with the unusual title *Restitution of the Mystic Apple to the Tree of Knowledge.* The artist has clearly fused the crucifix with the tree. He has also

incorporated the serpent. Jesus is directly associated with Odin and other mythical heroes and deities.



Christian image on a doorway in Sion Switzerland showing Jesus on the cross surrounded by the vines of Bacchus or Dionysus.

A Christian artist's rendition entitled *Allegory of the Eucharist.* The triple cross held by the Pope is a stylized tree (perhaps a date palm, cedar or yew). It also represents the Druidic Order. One meaning of Nazarene - as in Jesus the Nazarene - is shoot or branch (from netser).

Dionysus or Bacchus as horned goat god. He was a version of Irish forest god Herne or Cernunnos, transformed by Christian mythmongers into Satan. Images and shrines to Cernunnos were systematically obliterated throughout Britain and France.

The depiction of Bacchus-Dionysus as grapevine reminds us of New Testament passages in which Jesus describes himself as a vine: "I am the true vine, and my Father is the gardener." (John 15:1.) "I am the vine; you are the branches. If you remain in me and I in you, you will bear much fruit apart from me you can do nothing." (John 5:5.)

Dionysus with thyrsus wand

The thyrsus wand of fennel wood and pinecone head was the standard of Dionysus, the antetype of Roman Bacchus, god of wine, merriment, art, ecstasy, imagination, passion, sexual expression, wildness and frenzy. One of his pseudonyms was Adoneus meaning "ruler." He was originally a Western deity worshiped by the ancient Arya as Adon or Donar. Dionysus is unquestionably the antetype for

Adonai, that is, for Jehovah, not to mention Aton. Robert Graves went so far as to say that Don was a masculanized version of Danu, ancient Irish goddess. In other words, the adventures and symbols associated with the male god may have been associated with the goddess.

The monogram often used for Jesus - IHS - originally stood for Iacchus, a pseudonym for Bacchus or Dionysus.

Below the pinecone we see the face of Dionysus-Adon-Adonai-Aton-Jehovah.

Because the pinecone is a symbol of Dionysus, we would do well to ask what it is doing in Vatican City. Dionysus, as we said, was worshiped by the Phoenicians and their racial cousins under the names Don, Adon, Adonis and Atunis. The Irish referred to him as Autun; Nordics as Odin; Egyptians as Aton. Later he appears as Adonai of the Israelites. However, Adonai was a pseudonym for Jehovah. So again the connections between the Judeo-Christian god and natural forms is revealed.

In Greek mythology, a thyrsus (thyrsos) was a staff of giant fennel (Ferula communis) covered with ivy vines and leaves, sometimes wound with taeniae and always topped with a pinecone...The thyrsus associated with Dionysus (or Bacchus) and his followers – (Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia. On the Thyrsus)

The Thyrsus as Hermetic Caduceus. This makes it a *female* symbol.

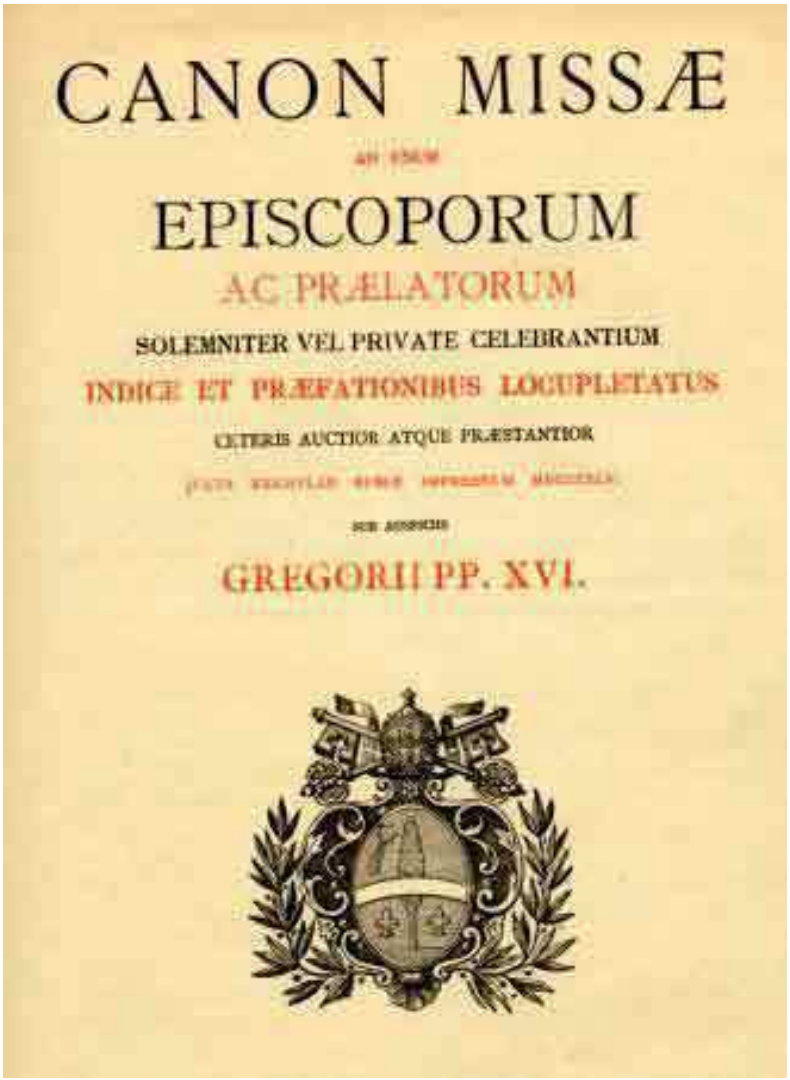
An Assyrian god-king holds a pinecone symbolizing a long royal lineage reaching back to the age of the gods *and* goddesses.

Old Hindu cross equated with the Tree of Life.

Vatican City contains numerous examples of tree symbolism. Indeed, the design of St. Peter's Square bears a striking figurative resemblance to images of Yggdrasil, the Nordic Tree of Life. The Square has also been correctly likened to a "womb."

> *According to Norse and German legend, Yggdrasil was the world ash tree that encircled the earth with branches all over the world and with roots in heaven where knowledge and*

wisdom were concealed by the well of Mimir and the sacred fountain of Urd where the gods had their doomstead (place of justice) – Henry Binkley Stein (*Thirty Thousand Gods Before Jehovah*)


CANON MISSÆ

EPISCOPORUM

AC PRÆLATORUM

SOLEMNITER VEL PRIVATE CELEBRANTIUM

INDICE ET PRÆFATIONIBUS LOCUPLETATUS

CETERIS AUCTIOR ATQUE PRÆSTANTIOR

GREGORII PP. XVI.

A Canon of the Mass, as used by Bishops. Note the yew tree in the center of the crest.

A mosaic in the Vatican depicting the yew tree. A comet-like star is also shown, along with the fleur-de-lis, symbol of Merovingian secret societies such as the Knights Templar and Knights of Malta. The trefoil fleur-de-lis apparently represents the Virgin Mary. Esoterically, it represents Isis, herself based on a *Western* goddess. As we shall see, the fleur-de-lis is also a figurative representation of the sacred mushroom. Mushrooms grow in the shade of trees such as the yew, pine and fir. Importantly, the yew was one of the most venerated trees in Druidism. The letter representing this tree can be rendered "I" as such denotes the

first Hebrew letter of Jehovah (I-H-V-H), the blood-soaked god of Masons, Jews and Christians.

The design of the Vatican is that of a Latin cross. However, the dome in the center of the cross has been deliberately designed to represent a sun wheel. This design of cross and sun wheel is curiously similar to the emblem of the Rosicrucian Order, namely, a cross with a sun-like rose in the center.

Jewel of the Scottish Rite. Note the double-headed eagle of the royal houses of Europe, red cross of the Templars and rose. As I show in *The Irish Origins of Civilization,* the term Scottish Rite refers not only to the land of Scotland, but to Scota, Atonist daughter of Akhenaton and Nefertiti.

Meritaten - Mary of Aton - known to Irish and Scots chroniclers as Scota.

It is no coincidence that the Vatican was designed according to the rose cross, or that the headquarters of the Knights of Malta should be in Vatican City. The cross signifies the Church and the rose the occult Orders operating behind official religious organizations.

Numerologically, the letters of the word ROSE are 9615, same as the first letters of the Egyptian royal family:

I for Isis = 9
O for Osiris = 6
N for Nephthys = 5
S for Set = 1

Interestingly, these letters also spell SION. This cryptically denotes the infamous Order of Sion and town of Sion in Switzerland, the country under Templar (Atonist) control. (The Vatican is policed by the so-called "Swiss Guard.") The word Sion is a direct reference to the Egyptian city of Zion or Avaris which was a capital of the Hyksos

or so-called "Shepherd Kings" who devastated Egypt until they were banished by Pharaoh Ahmose during the early eighteenth dynasty. Members of this cruel nobility were attached to the ancient Dragon Court or Brotherhood of the Snake. The extremists within the Order later established Atonism and were, according to the superlative research of Ralph Ellis, identical with Old Testament Israelites and Judites.

> *The Vatican resides on the former temple site of the Roman sun god Mithras. The ancient obelisk phallic symbol in St. Peter's Square was brought to Rome from Heliopolis...by a Roman Emperor, many centuries before Jesus Christ lived, and before Christianity* – Z. H. Merrill (*Roman Catholicism*)

To understand who or what is symbolized by the rose, we need only turn to the Old Testament' "Song of Solomon." In that book the rose of Sharon and lily of the valley connotes a *female* lover. Therefore, the rose cross of the secret fraternity is the cross of the *female* and not a rose *per se.*

> *In the form of prayer called Litaniæ Lauritanæ, there are more than forty addresses to the Virgin, invoking her as the star of the sea, as the mystical rose, and by a variety of other heathen epithets* – W. Winwood Reade (*The Veil of Isis*)

This image depicts a female stellar goddess below a rose surrounded by a halo of stars. Note the symbol of the uroboric serpent which represents not only the goddesses sacerdotal status, but circumpolar zone. As we presently show, in predynastic times Draco was not symbolized by a serpent, but by a woman. Indeed the Egyptian hieroglyph for a woman is a royal cobra or serpent. Even more mysteriously, the four letters (or Tetragrammaton) of the name Jehovah (IHVH or Yod, He, Vau, He) are inscribed in a Masonic triangle above the Christian cross. As we have already mentioned elsewhere, this name of the supposedly male god ends with a feminine vowel, making the entire word *feminine*. The same applies to the term Elohim.

Of course it is impossible to speak of roses without thinking of the British royals. Since the coming of the Atonists the British Isles has been under the control of one criminal dynasty after another, none

of whom have any legitimate right to rule. They are descendants of powerful Merovingian-Templar-Atonist dynasties from Germany and France. Their arrival and criminal activities is detailed in *The Irish Origins of Civilization.*

> *Templar graves have been found in several sites in Palestine which contain a carved effigy of a warrior's sword, which itself is a cruciform shape, around which are entwined roses* – Alan Butler and Stephen Dafoe (*The Knights Templar Revealed*)

The so-called Tudor Rose is actually *two* roses, one inside the other. There is the white rose and red rose. Ostensibly, the emblem connotes the famous "War of the Roses" fought between 1455 and 1487. However, the rose and its occult significance predates this period of history. It represents powerful secret societies and the occult knowledge they manipulate. The so-called War was probably a event signifying internal schism between secret society elites.

Interestingly, the design of the US Pentagon - however geometrically stylized - is not unlike a Tudor rose. Since the word *Tudor* - meaning tutor or teacher - is a corruption of Juda or Judah, the Atonist reference is again apparent. The five-pointed star or pentacle is, as we said, a purely female shape. Specifically, it refers to the goddess Venus, the Western version of Isis and other goddesses. The planet Venus rises with the sun, and is known as the Morning Star. In this regard, it is associated with "Lucifer." As we show in *The Irish Origins of Civilization,* Lucifer has nothing to do with the Devil or evil as generally conceived. The term has been used as a description of the Virgin Mary and the Magdalene. It identifies female priestesses and the mysteries in their keeping. Astronomically, the planet Venus inscribes a perfect pentacle or pentagon in the heavens as it revolves around the sun.

The exquisite rose window of St. Michael's Church, Montreal.

Rosettes are based on the shape made by leaves and flowers. Rosette shapes are seen on civic and religious architecture, doorways, windows, statues and fountains, etc. Consider for example the window above the door of 10 Downing St.

As we explained in *The Irish Origins of Civilization,* the Atonists of Britain spent the best part of 1500 years appropriating the gnosis and lore of the Arya they cruelly conquered. They positioned their own churches over Druidic groves and sacred sites, and erected their stately homes and other edifices near mineral rich mines. Their

ownership of mines generated the incredible wealth that gave rise to the so-called British Empire, on which the sun (Aton) is said to never set. To commemorate their coup the royals have repeatedly commissioned architects to incorporate the symbolism of the Druids into their own palaces, stately homes, churches and universities.

It is, therefore, not a coincidence that Prince Charles' estate is called Highgrove, that is *High Grove*. The very term for the royal elite - *aristocracy* - contains the root *ari*, connoting the Aryans or Noble Ones.

It is possible St. Peter's Square was designed to represent the head of a Scottish thistle. After all there are close ties between the Knights Templar, who own and control Britain, and the bishops and cardinals of Vatican City. Suggestively, the eight paths radiating from the center of the Square resemble the design of the Union Jack. As I show in *The Irish Origins of Civilization*, Christianity was conceived in Britain.

The obelisk in the center of the Square is one of thirteen that stand in Rome, all of which were transported from Egypt. The obelisk of St. Peter's was brought to Rome by Emperor Caligula from Heliopolis, Egyptian city of the sun and capital of the Solar Cult. An obelisk is a phallic pointer to the circumpolar zone in the heavens. This is why, as in the case of Washington DC, we find an "Oval Office" near an obelisk.

The Fleur-de-lis connotes the Merovingian-Templar-Atonists and their secretive worship of primordial Serpent Goddesses. We see it here on the flag of Scotland. It can also be found on crowns and coronets, as well as on a great deal of British heraldry. The Knights Templar were and are closely associated with the Vatican, which is why the Fleur-de-li is seen on the Pope's attire and regalia.

The creature on the flag appears on many crests and coats of arms. It is the Dragon-Lion representing the Dragon Court or Cult of Aton. Elite members of the Merovingian dynasty helped establish the Vatican, Cistercian Order and Knights Templar.

During the fourteenth century, Vatican authorities persecuted some members of the Templar nobility who had stepped out of line. Their legendary obstinacy and wealth brought the wrath of "God" down upon them. However, as time passed most Templars fell back into lockstep with the Papal hierarchy. We see no reason to believe that severe or prolonged rivalries continued to plague relations between the Latin Church and Knights Templar. On the contrary, evidence indicates the "bad boy" Templars came back to the cross, so to speak.

- For a detailed account of the important rivalry that existed between the Templars and their kindred brotherhood, the Knights Hospitallers, we refer the reader to the excellent book *Born in Blood,* by John J. Robinson)

That Judeo-Christianity is a branch of Solar Cultism is evident from the symbolism employed by its iconographers.

The Chair of St. Peter, designed by Renaissance master Gian Lorenzo Bernini. Solar Cult symbolism in plain sight. Note the

columns representing trees. A zodiac was discovered on the chair when it was cleaned.

Virgin Mary with baby Jesus. The solar rays behind the figures represent the sun in the sign of Virgo.

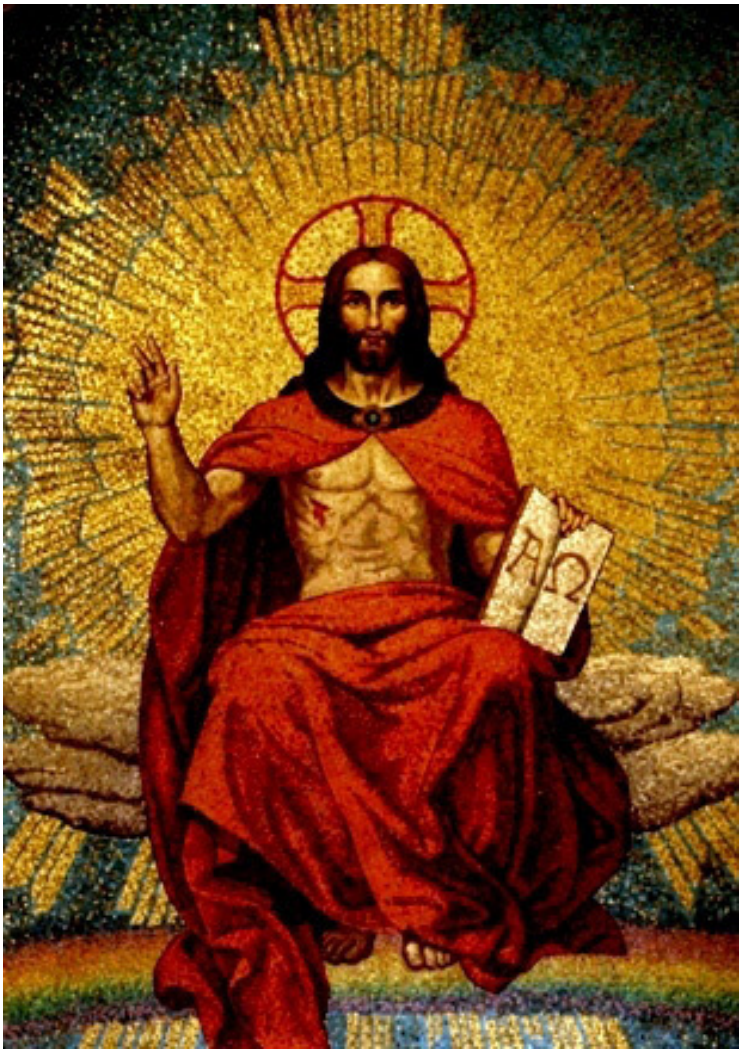
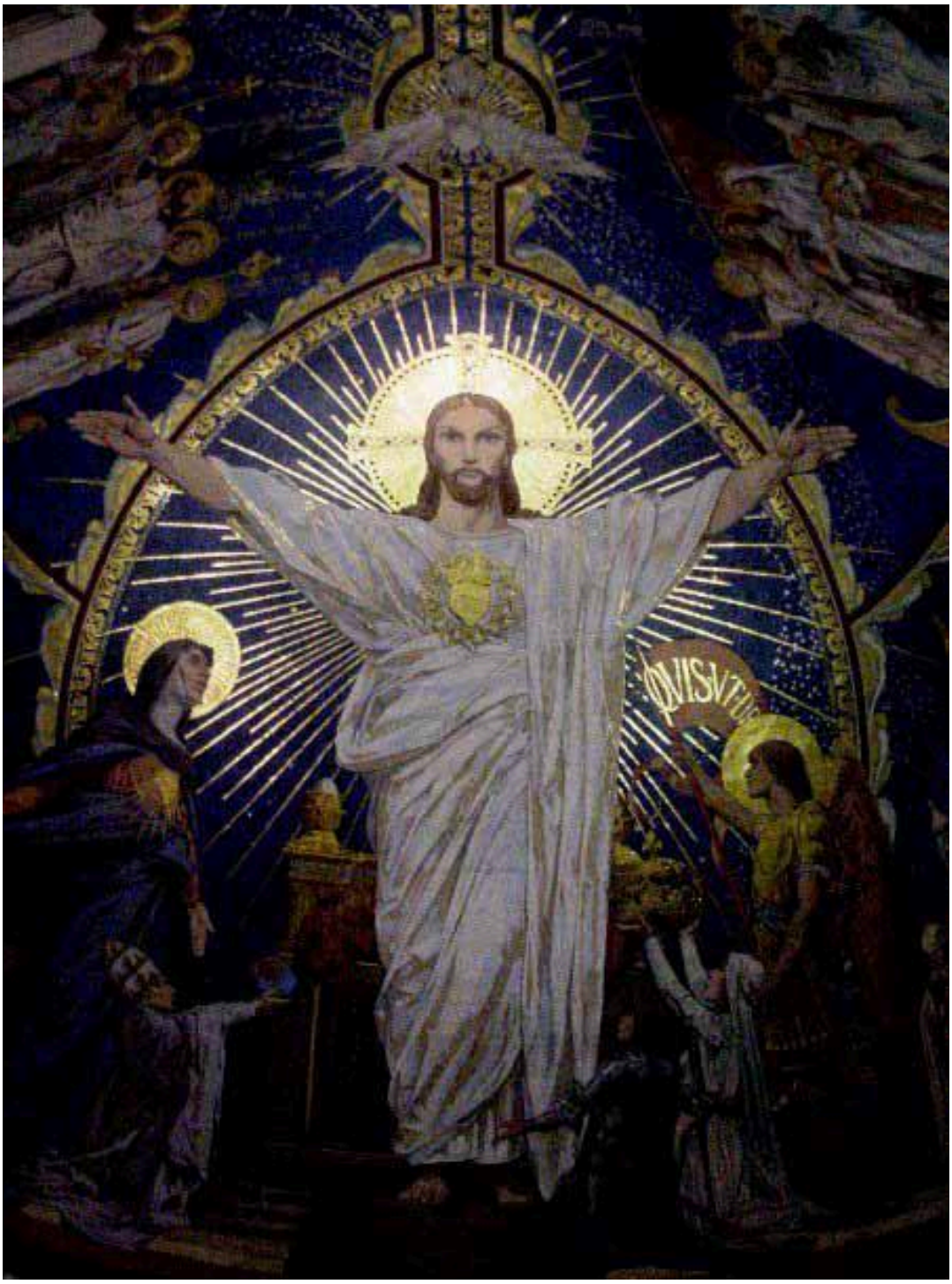
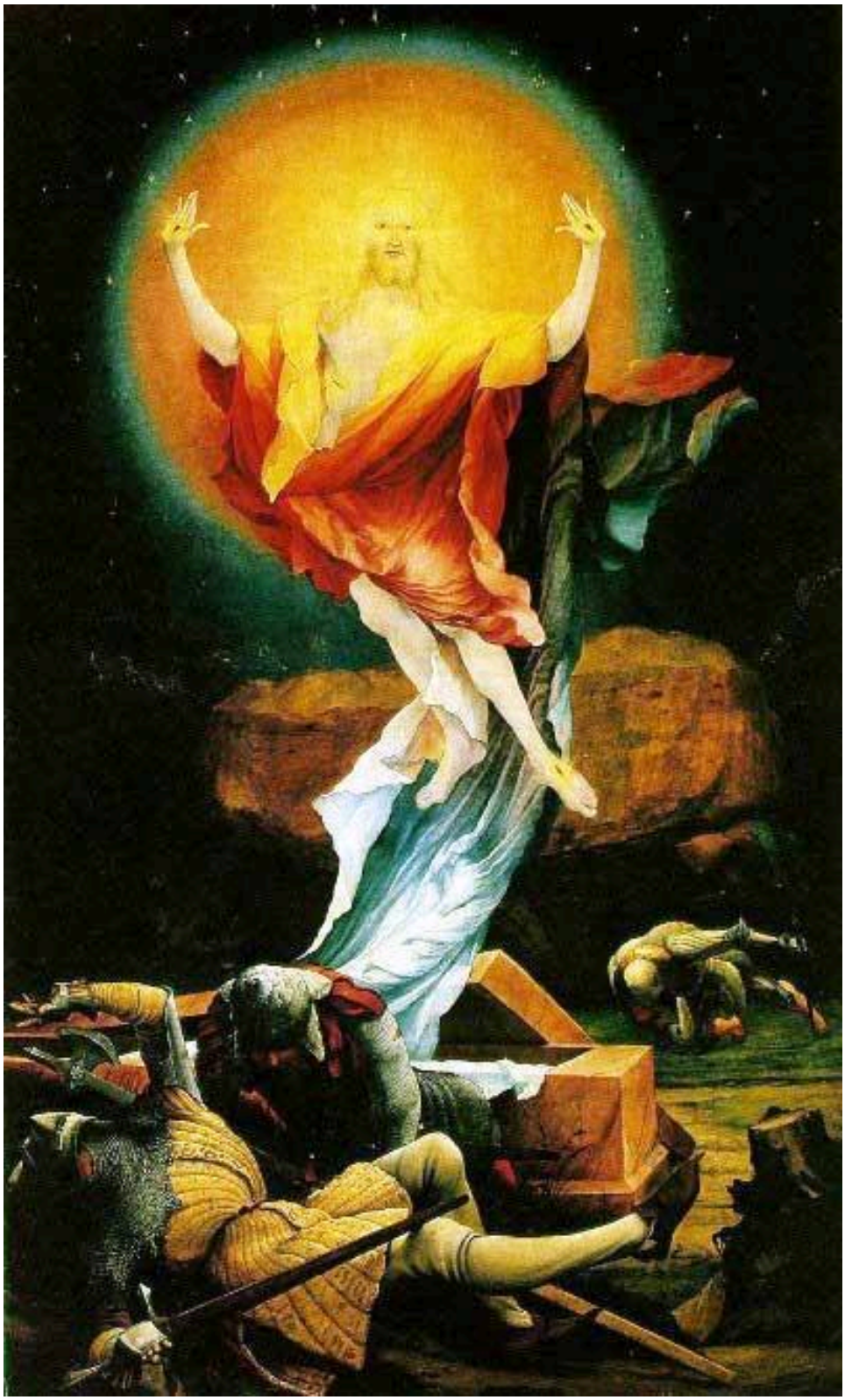


Image of Christ Christ from the Church of Saint Alfonso in Rome.

Christ as sun



Christ as sun



The Resurrection, by Matthias Grunewald

Saint Thomas Aquinas with image of the sun on his habit.

Aquinas transmits God's solar power

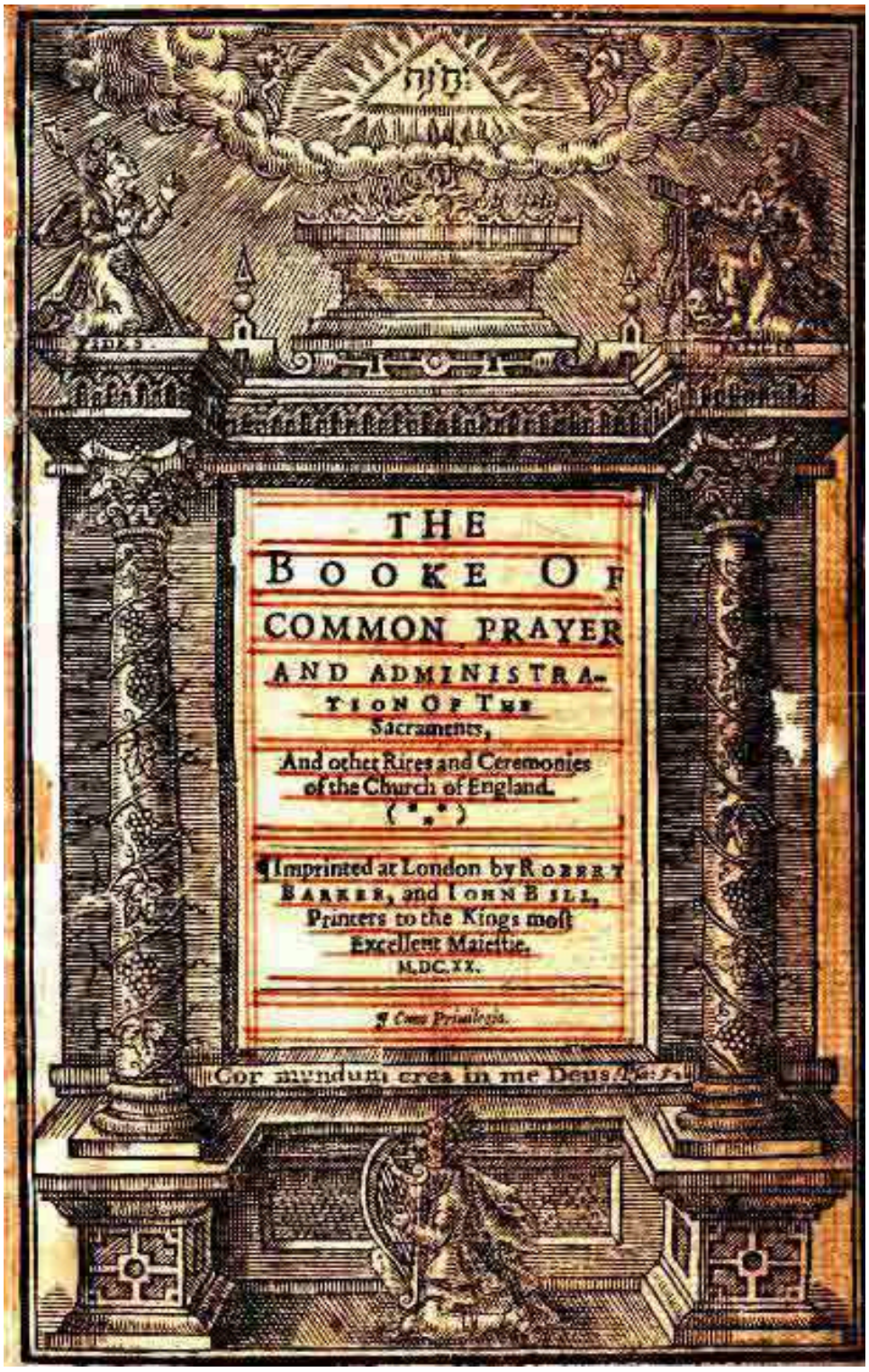
The Pope with monstrance, ostensibly representing the Eucharist.
It is, however, a patently solar symbol.

Emperor Constantine and the sun. Merovingian psychopathic king Clovis was entitled "the light of the sun, already high in its path."

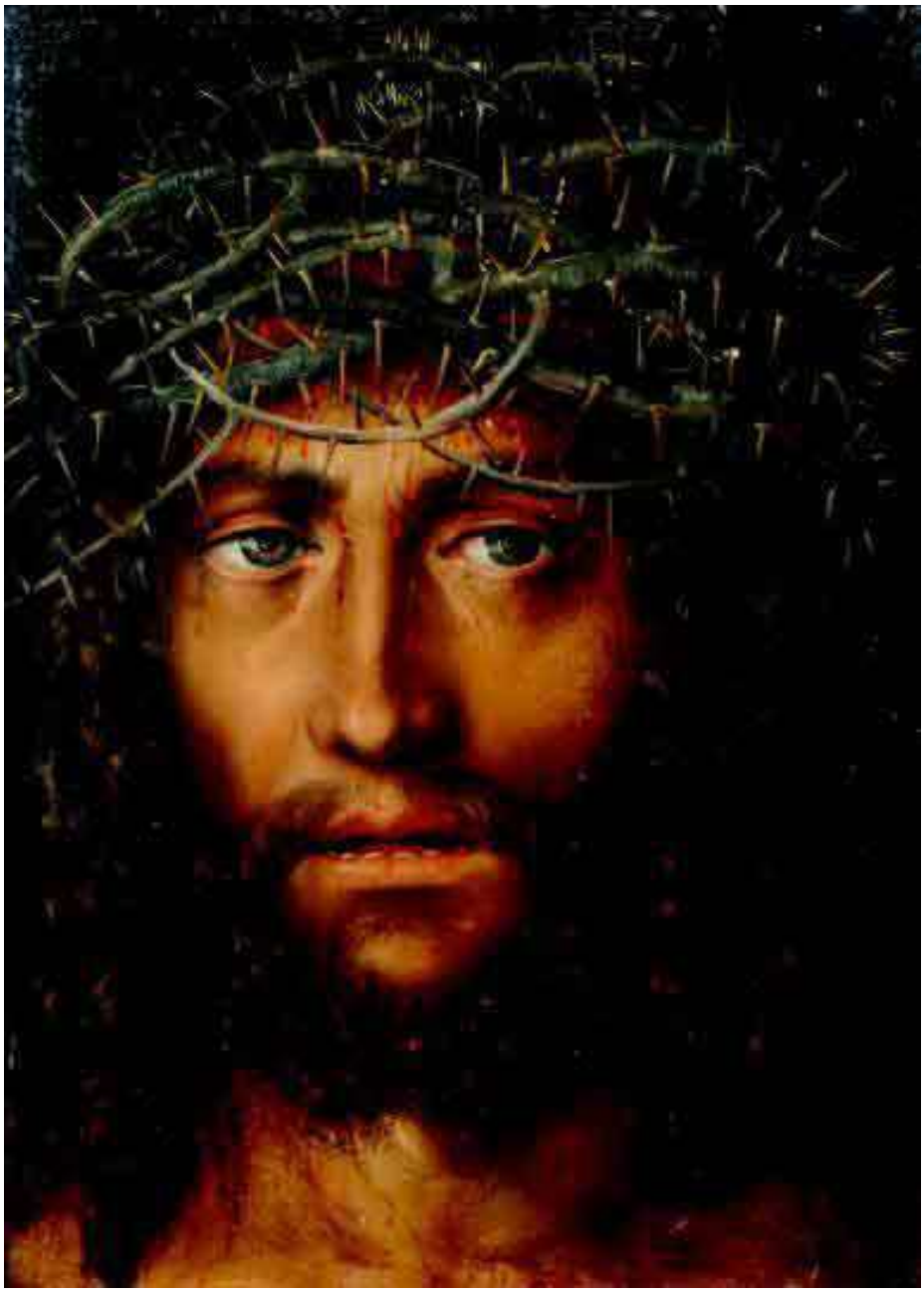
Solar eye and pyramid above the door of the Monastery of the Cross in Jerusalem.

All-Seeing Eye of Aton with solar rays in the Vatican.

The Last Supper, by Jacopo Pontormo. Note the triangle with eye of God.



Frontispiece of the Common Book of Prayer. Note the solar triangle and letters of the name of Jehovah within it.

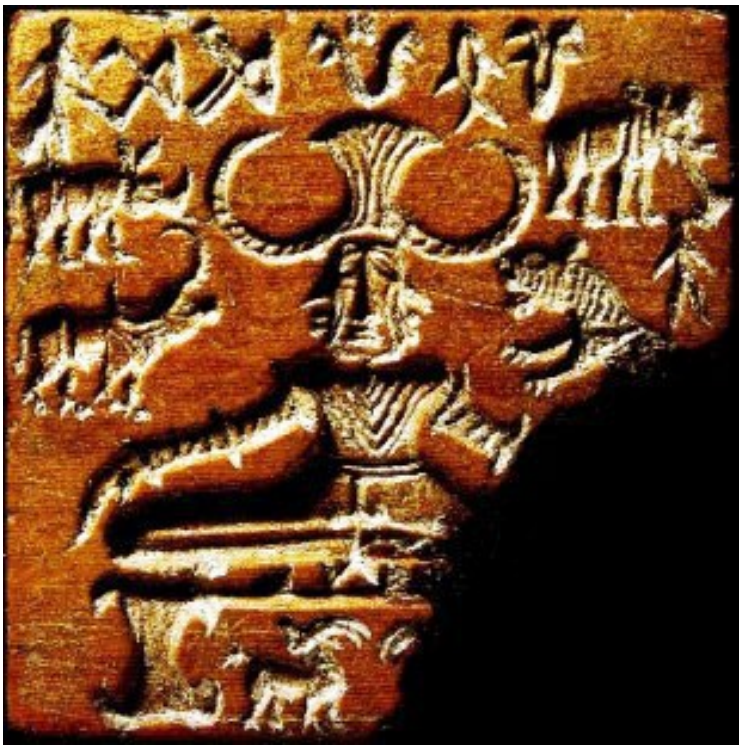


Head of Christ with Crown of Thorns, by Lucas Cranach the Elder.

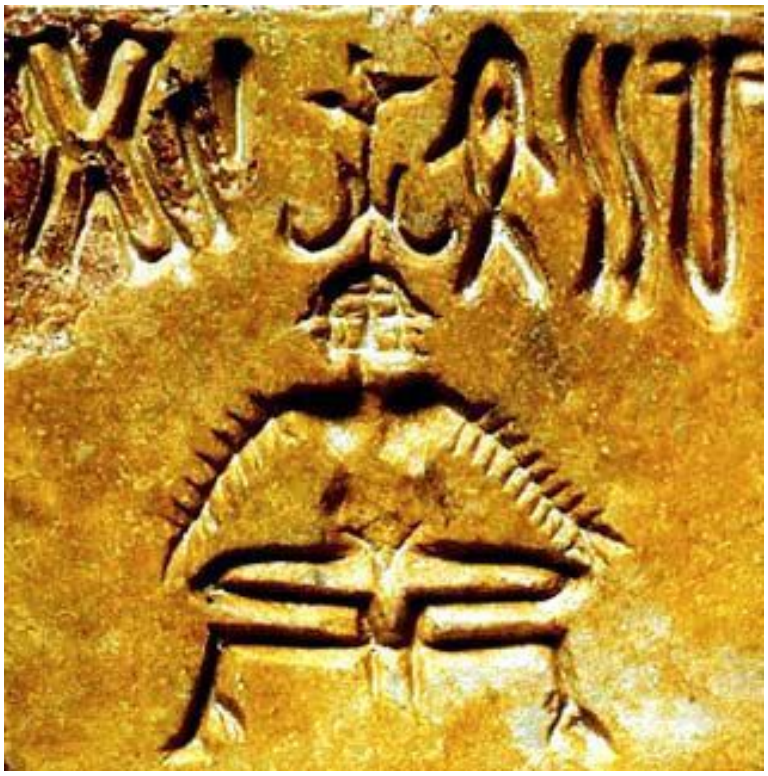
The crown of thorns on the brow of Jesus is a plagiarized pagan floral motif. The original crown of thorns, so to speak, was the antlers (or horns) of stag-god Herne. Herne was known by many names throughout the world. In India he was Pashupati, lord of the animals, prototype of Shiva. Expert on ancient Vedic traditions, Albert Pike, explained:

The genuine acacia, also, is the thorny tamarisk, the same tree which grew around the body of Osiris. It was a sacred tree among the Arabs, who made of it the idol Al-Uzza, which Mohammed destroyed. It is abundant as a bush in the desert of Thur; and of it the 'crown of thorns' was composed, which was set on the forehead of Jesus of Nazareth. It is a fit type of immortality on account of its tenacity of life; for it has been known, when planted as a door-post, to take root again and shoot out budding boughs above the threshold – (*Morals and Dogmas*)

Image of Herne or Cernunnos with original "crown of thorns."



Pashupati, Lord of the Animals. This most ancient Aryan deity is identical to Herne of the West. Is this the reason why images of this god were systematically destroyed throughout Europe and why the horned god was denigrated by Chrisitans; transmogrified into the Devil?



This image of Pashupati was discovered at the ancient city of Harrapa in North-Eastern Pakistan. This locale was we suspect frequented for millennia by Westerners.

Prajnaparamita, the supreme mother goddess of Tibet. Note her "crown of thorns."

Prajnaparamita as Tree of Life

Statue of chief Templar Godfroi de Bouillon. Note his "crown of thorns" representing Herne. Godfroi and his elite Merovingian brethren were educated by Culdean monks from Ireland, the same monks responsible for the appropriation and rescripting of Druidic lore.

One of the key pagan leitmotifs plagiarized by Christian mythmongers is that of the Madonna and Child. The image long predates the advent of Christianity. Often when we see images of the divine mother and child, we also see a protecting serpent. Indeed, sometimes the mother is herself depicted as a protecting and nurturing serpent.

> *An ancient Etruscan monument was discovered at Rome, the precise model of those pictures of the Madonna and her child so common in Italy and throughout the world* – W. Winwood Reade

On the left we see goddess Rannut sucking Tem. Stellar goddesses such Taurt, Apt, Wadjet, Nekhbet, Rannut, Kep, Mersekert and Isis, etc, represented the protecting serpent and were the antetypes for the Virgin Mary. On the right we see the mother goddess and Solar Child protected by the cosmic serpent - her tutelary emblem. Note how the artist has framed the goddess and serpent in an ovum-like circle. We shall be exploring the meaning of this shape later.

Although the serpent is a symbol for God and spiritual wisdom - and although it symbolizes the spermatozoon (which is snake-like) - it is primarily a *female* insignia. The hierarchs within the Church have done their best to conceal the connections between the goddess and serpent. However, this only goes to prove that they and their counterparts within Masonry know just what the symbols pertain to.

That Egyptian motifs were transmogrified is evident from a perusal of the canvases of great preRenaissance and Renaissance masters who habitually communicated the facts by way of their own symbolic language. The list of greats is too lengthy to present here; however

among the cleverest artists to develop a "secret palette" were Paolo Uccello, Fra Angelico, Zanobi Strozzi, Carlo Crivelli, Andrea Mantegna, Filippino Lippi, Piero Della Francesca, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Lucas Cranach (the Elder and the Younger), Luca Signorelli, Sandro Botticelli, and Albrecht Durer.

Deposition from the Cross, by Fra Angelico. Note the Druid-like figure on the extreme right with arms crossed to symbolize death and rebirth. The pose also to indicates the Egyptian origins of the Biblical tale illustrated. Note the halo with red cross behind the head of Christ.

St. Bridget and the Vision of the Nativity, by Niccolo di Tommaso. In this, and other illustrations of the Nativity, we do not see an inn but a grotto or cave. This makes sense as long as we realize Jesus is symbolically identical with Osiris, Zeus, Dionysus and other pagan deities.

The Annunciation, by Fra Angelico. Note the crossed arms.

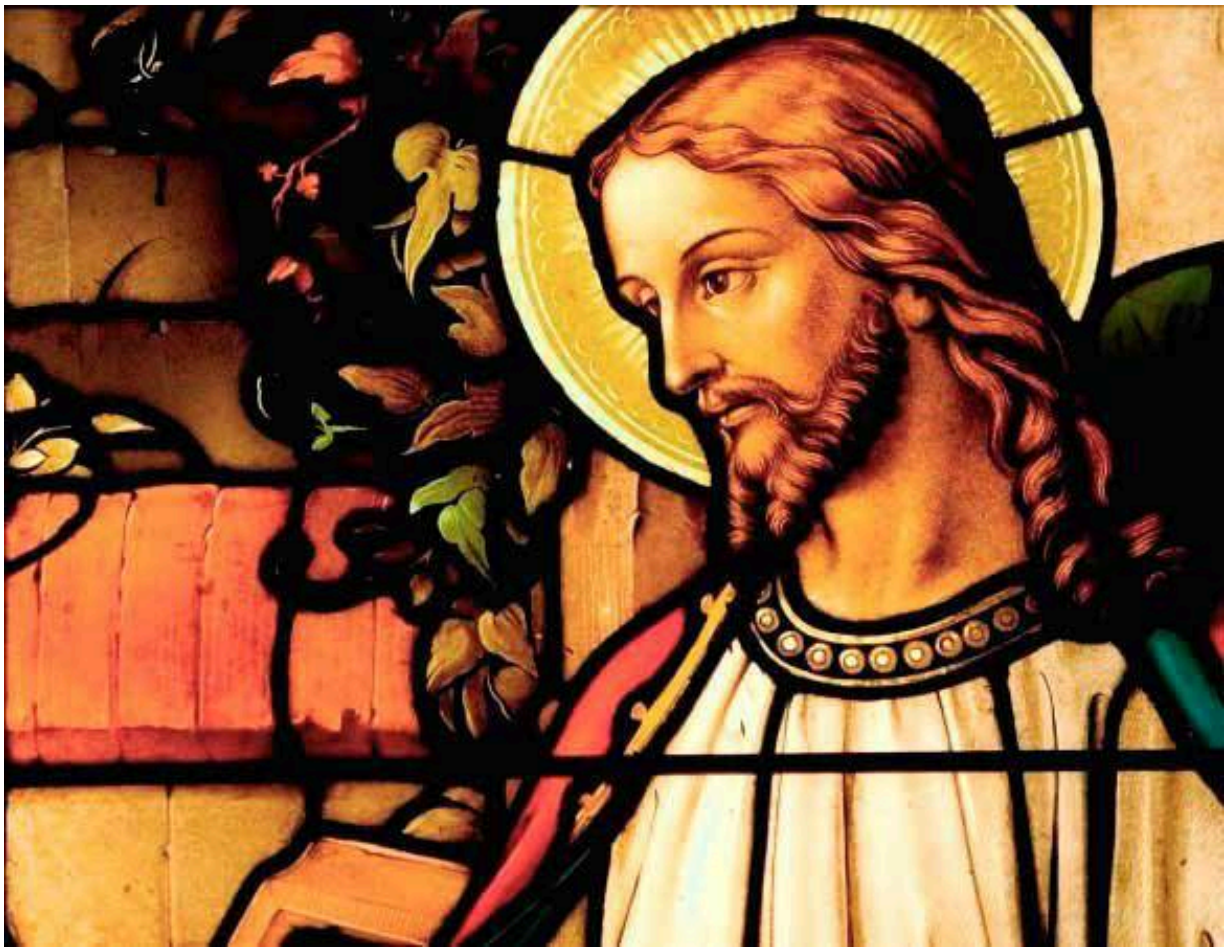
Virgin of the Annunciation, by Gerard David. Note the Virgin's crossed arms.

Annunciation, by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. The angel of the Lord wears a garland and carries a frond.

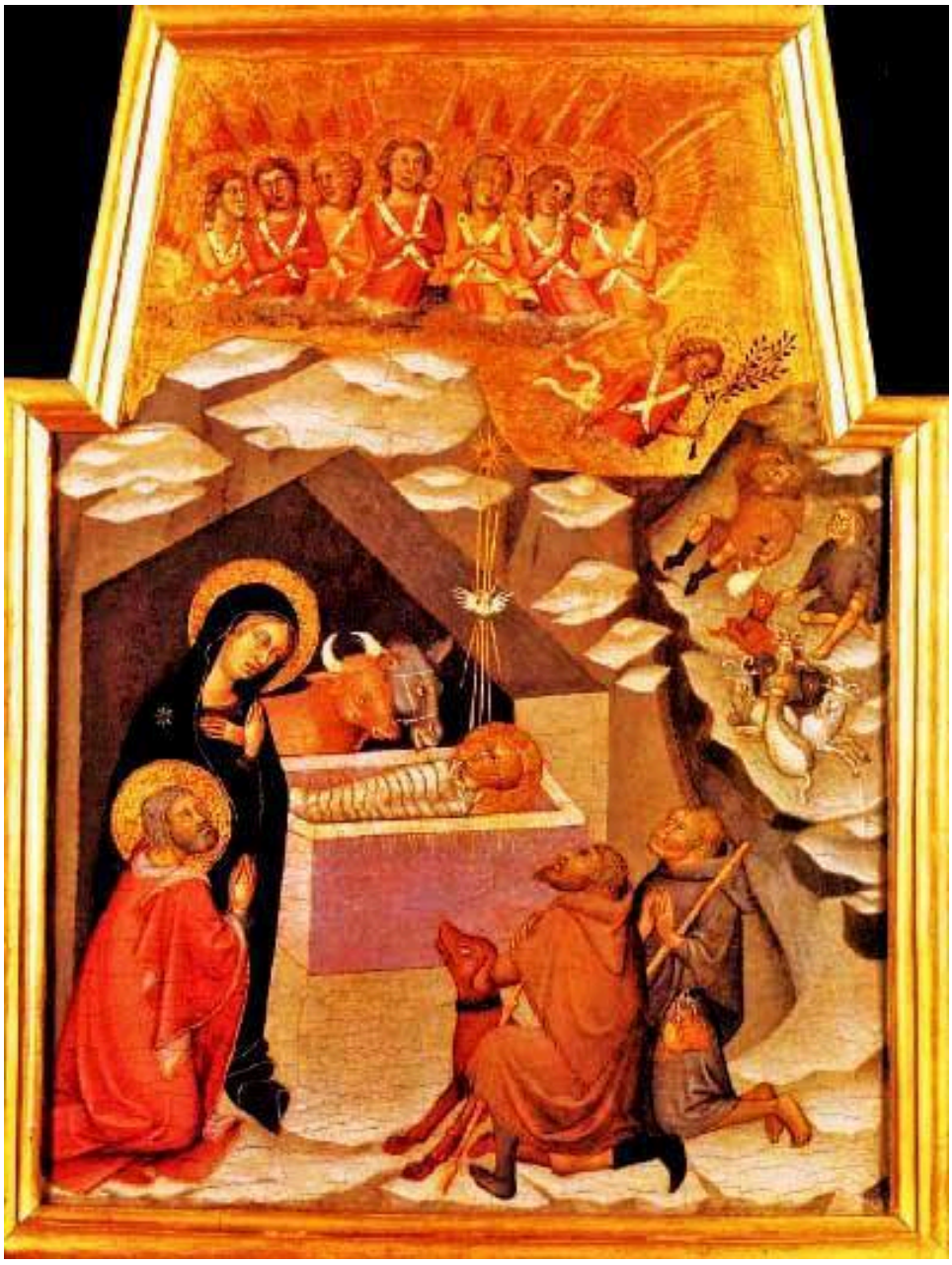
The Adoration, by Simone Martini. Note the branch held by the angel, and lilies representing Isis and Egypt.

The Annunciation, by Fra Angelico. Note the starry canopy above the Virgin's head. It is a reference to the Astro-Theological subtext of this Biblical episode.

The Baptism of Christ, by Paolo Veronese. Note Christ's pose. The figure of the angel is added to tell the informed viewer of the painting's Astro-Theological subtext.



Blond Jesus as Pharaoh. The syllable *raoh* in Pharaoh is the origin of roy and roi, meaning king. In Gaelic ri means king, in Latin it is rex. Ro or roe means "shepherd." This implies that kings and pharaohs are shepherds or keepers and controllers of sheep - that is, of ignorant human beings. The Church certainly adopts this role toward its "flock." The word *priest* means "leader of sheep."



Nativity and Adoration of the Shepherds, by Bartolo di Fredi. Note the Virgin's pose and swaddling around the infant, suggestive of mummification and legend of Osiris. The story of Jesus is largely based on legends of Osiris.

Mary Magdalene, by Giovanni Bellini. One of Mary's epithets is "Apostola Apostolorum" or Disciple of Disciples. In this case she can be regarded as the thirteenth disciple. Thirteen is a number associated with the moon and Lunar Cult. It takes approximately thirteen months for the moon to pass through every sign of the zodiac during a single year. Thirteen is also half of twenty six, the number of God.

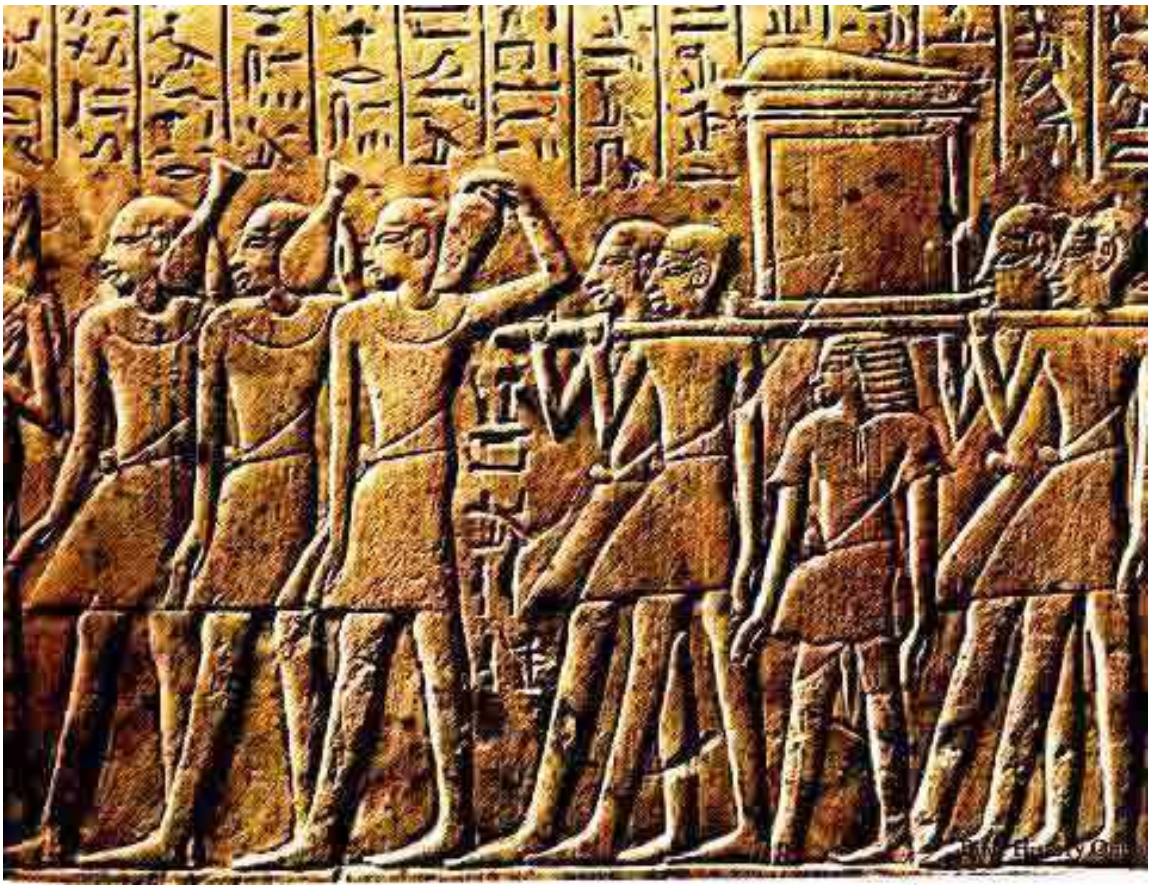


Image of the Egyptian ark found in Thebes.

The Ark of the Covenant was originally Egyptian. Images exist showing Theban priests carrying an ark through the streets during a religious festival. Other images show the ark protected by winged guardians. During state festivals an open ark was carried through the town. Coins and jewelry were thrown into it as it passed by.

We see that Jewish and Christian mythmongers simply adopted the customs, rites and traditions of their betters and incorporated pagan leitmotifs into their own muddled theology. The point is addressed by Mrs. Valentia Straiton, who, quoting from S. A. Mackey's *Mythological Astronomy*, wrote:

> *Jewish history covers nothing that is new, but the early Jews had great ingenuity in "turning singular into plurals, and plurals into singulars, and what was feminine with their masters, they made masculine...in some places things inanimate have been turned into men by adding the sign of the masculine gender, this was frequently done by the Greeks"*

Today we take this mishmash as theology when it is nothing more than priestly propaganda. As Helena Petrovna Blavatsky perceptively wrote:

> *Judaism earlier, and later Gnosticism, Christianity, and even Christian Masonry, have all been erected upon identical cosmical myths, symbols, and allegories, whose full comprehension is possible only to those who have inherited the key from their inventors. The Bible of the Christian Church is the latest receptacle of their scheme of disfigured allegories which have been erected into an edifice of superstition, such as never entered into the conceptions of those from whom the Church obtained her knowledge*

In her fine book on Christian atrocities, Helen Ellerbe writes about the Church's vile acts of appropriation and obliteration:

> *Older temples and sacred sites, once dedicated to pre-Christian goddesses, were re-dedicated or replaced with churches for Mary. In Rome on the Esquitine hill the Santa*

Maria Maggiore replaced Cybele's temple. Near the Pantheon a church dedicated to Mary adjoined Isis' sanctuary, while another was built on the site which had been dedicated to Minerva. On the Capitoline in Aracoeli the Santa Maria supplanted a temple of the Phoenician goddess Tanit. In Cyprus, shrines that were Aphrodite's hallowed ground easily became those of Mary, who to this day is still called Panaghia Aphroditessa – (*The Dark Side of Christian History*)

Amid the priestly jumble we discern key Druidic motifs. For instance, in chapter eighteen of the Book of Genesis we read that Jehovah visited aged prophet Abraham and wife Sarah. A few minutes after God is seated and fed in the "tent" of Abraham, three other visitors arrive. They are clearly extraordinary beings and Abraham promptly bows before them. They ask for water and sit near a tree.

Reading the strange account we are alerted by the references to *three* travelers and to the tree beneath which they rest. We also note the similarity of these anecdotes to those in the Gospel of Matthew which tell of the three wise men or Magi who allegedly follow the "Star in the East" to the stable where Jesus was born. After accurate decipherment we see that in both cases the imagery involved is both Druidic and Astro-Theological.

Painting from the Monastery of the Cross in Jerusalem. Note the Masonic gesture made by the figure in the foreground, presumably Abraham.

In this artistic rendition of the famous story we see Abraham and his three angelic guests sitting in the shade of a tree. Note that Abraham's wife *Sarah* (meaning Princess), stands right by the tree as if part of it. She is also depicted in a blue head scarf similar to that seen in images of the Virgin Mary.

> *And the Lord appeared unto him in the plains of Mamre: and he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day; And he lift up his eyes and looked, and, lo, three men stood by him: and when he saw them, he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself toward the ground, And said, My Lord, if now I have found favour in thy sight, pass not away, I pray thee, from thy servant: Let a little water, I pray you, be fetched, and wash your feet, and rest yourselves under the tree: And I will fetch a morsel of bread, and comfort ye your*

hearts; after that ye shall pass on: for therefore are ye come to your servant. And they said, So do, as thou hast said. And Abraham hastened into the tent unto Sarah, and said, Make ready quickly three measures of fine meal...And he took butter, and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set it before them; and he stood by them under the tree, and they did eat

One of the most important, well known allusions to a tree is found in the Book of Exodus. In chapter three we read about the famous burning bush where God addressed Moses:

And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed. And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. And when the Lord saw that he turned aside to see, God called unto him out of the midst of the bush, and said, Moses, Moses. And he said, Here am I. And he said, Draw not nigh hither: put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground – (Exodus 3:2-5)

Let us now continue on our road of decipherment and discover where this striking image of a burning bush comes from and what it alludes to.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE MUSHROOM CULTS

The ancient Israelite religion of Jehovah worship was based largely on the mushroom cult – John Marco Allegro

In chapter three of the Book of Exodus we read that Moses encountered Jehovah at a "burning bush." Although many interpretations have been offered concerning this event, no commenter has linked the episode to Druidism. One man came close to the truth of the matter: John Marco Allegro. The retaliation from academia against his revolutionary discoveries confirms that he had indeed grasped the essential facts about the theft and egregious misuse of ancient gnosis.

John Marco Allegro (1923-1988). His exposure of the mushroom cults within Christianity caused consternation and reprisal. His controversial discoveries are presented in his books - *The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross, The Mystery of the Dead Sea Scrolls Revealed,* and *The Dead Sea Scrolls and the Christian Myth.* For more on Allegro's findings, refer to *Astrotheology and Shamanism,* by Jan Irvin and Andrew Rutajit, and *The Holy*

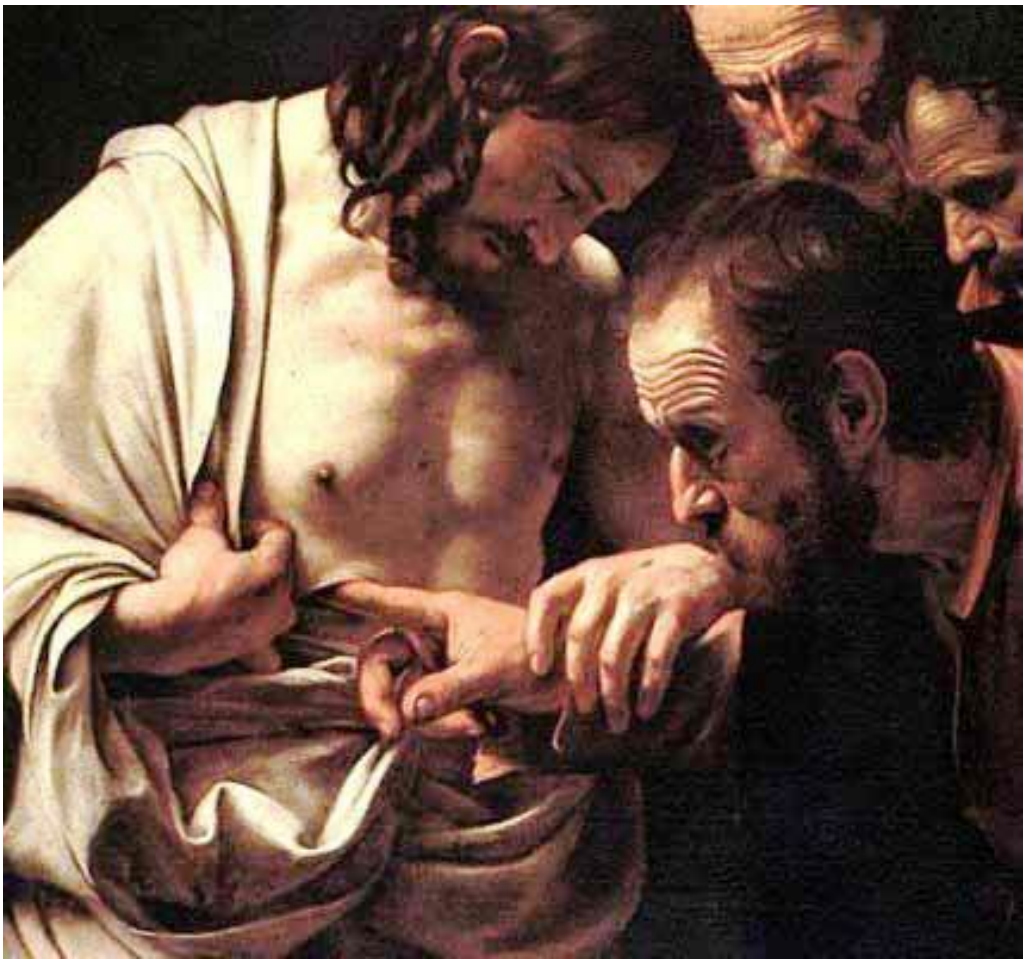
Mushroom: Evidence of Mushrooms in Judeo-Christianity, by Jan Irvin.

Along with a few perceptive commenters, Allegro believed the mysterious term "burning bush" referred to mushrooms or some other hallucinogenic plant cultivated by priests and holy men. Ingesting potions made from the juice, resin and sap of potent plants allows consciousness to expand. Higher senses and centers of awareness open and the imbiber makes mental contact with preternatural intelligences often taken for gods. Allegro explored how early Judaic and Christian sects and priesthoods made use of psychotropic, vision-inducing substances. Apparently his revelations set off alarm bells. During an interview, Allegro said:

> *Thousands of years before Christianity, secret cults arose which worshiped the sacred mushroom - the Amanita Muscaria - which, for various reasons (including its shape and power as a drug) came to be regarded as a symbol of God on earth. When the secrets of the cult had to be written down, it was done in the form of codes hidden in folktales. This is the basic origin of the stories in the New Testament. They are a literary device to spread the rites and rules of mushroom worship to the faithful*

Making use of natural substances to achieve mental clarity and psychological elevation predates the advent of Christianity. The practice was known to the ancient Arya. As historian William F. Warren explains:

> *The Aryans of India, as early as in the far-off Vedic age, had also their World-Tree, which yielded the gods their soma, the drink which maintains immortality. As we should anticipate, its roots are in the Underworld of Yama at the hidden pole, its top in the north polar heaven of the gods, its body is the sustaining axis of the universe* – (*Paradise Found*)



People do not normally stick their fingers into open wounds, so what does this Biblical episode cryptically allude to? As far as Allegro was concerned, almost every reference to Christ's life and singular activities can be deciphered as a reference to the Amanita Mushroom and hallucinogenic visions experienced after imbibing the concoction made from its potent juice. Given that Jesus is the *living* mushroom, his "blood" represents the sacred elixir which intoxicates and leads to heaven. After all, Christians do think of Jesus as the living bread and wine. They do partake of his "body."

Apparently ancient priesthoods were particularly interested in the genus Amanita. As we can see from the following photographs, there are uncanny similarities between the costumes and regalia of Catholic clergy and appearance of the Amanita Muscaria mushroom. Allegro's radical theories are not without credence after all.

Note the red cross on the cardinal's tunic representing the sacred mushroom. Some researchers are convinced the cross or crucifix, as used by Christians, is a subliminal allusion to the sacred mushroom. In our opinion, we need only look at the garments of bishops and cardinals to know what is suggested.

Here we see a cardinal wearing garb certainly designed to resemble the form and color of the Amanita Muscaria mushroom. It must also be emphasized that the attire is conspicuously feminine. As Helena Petrovna Blavatsky explained:

> *The pallium, or the ancient stole of the bishop, is the feminine sign when worn by a priest in worship* – (*The Christian Scheme*)

The theft of the hierarchs of Judeo-Christianity extended to terms and words. On the Sumerian origin of the word *priest,* Allegro writes:

The most common Hebrew word for "priest" - kohen - familiar as well-known Jewish surname, comes from a Sumerian title meaning literally, "guardian of semen" – John Marco Allegro

The mushroom's skirt

The Cardinal's skirt

The toadstool cap

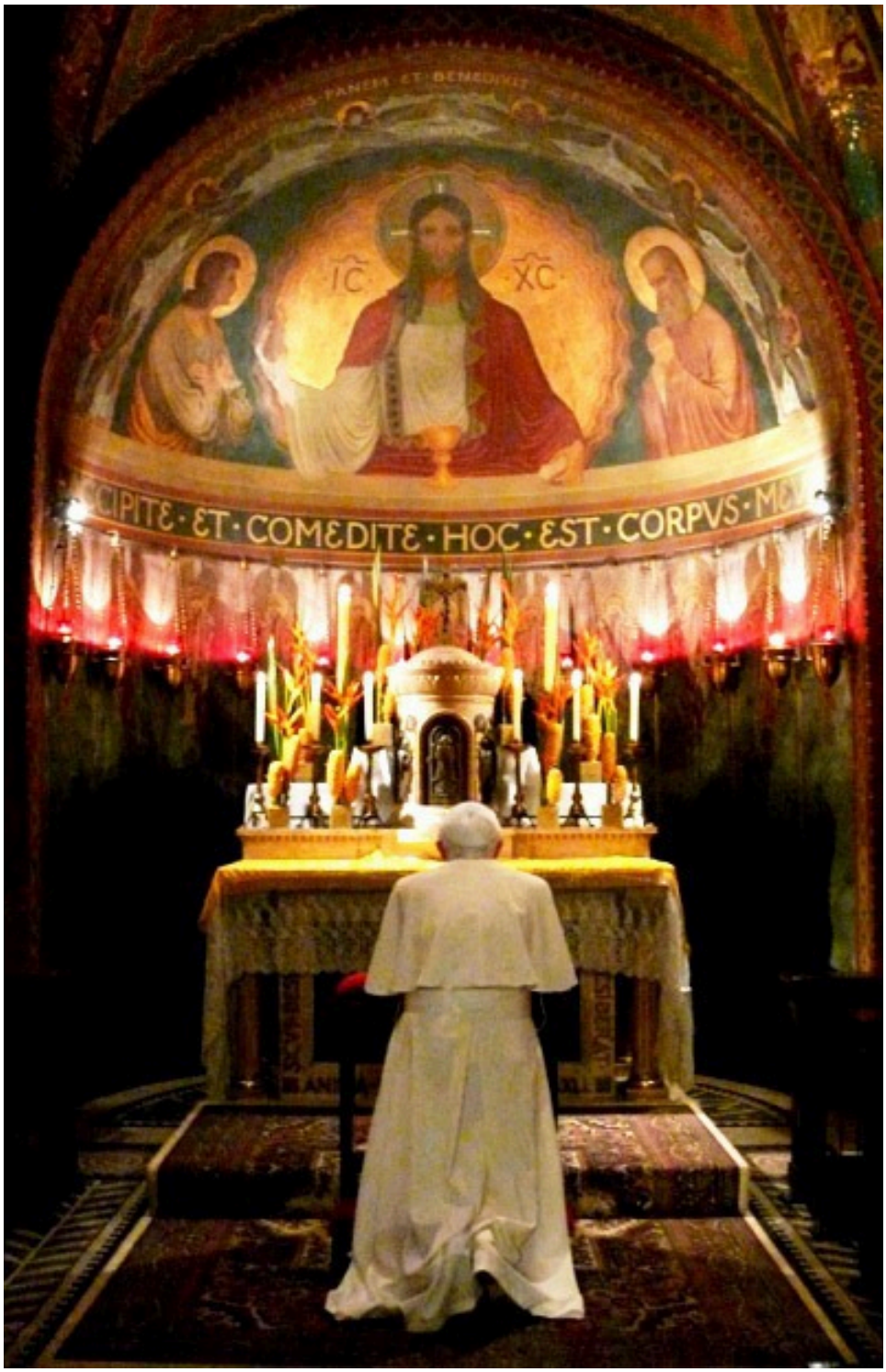
As worn by a bishop

The headgear of clerics is designed to commemorate the sacred mushroom and Cult of Dionysus, god of hallucinatory states, excess and carnal indulgence.

The crosier represents Dionysus

Pope-top

Apaprently rabbis are partial to mushrooms



Squint at this photograph. The body of the kneeling Pope becomes the stalk and skirt of the sacred mushroom.

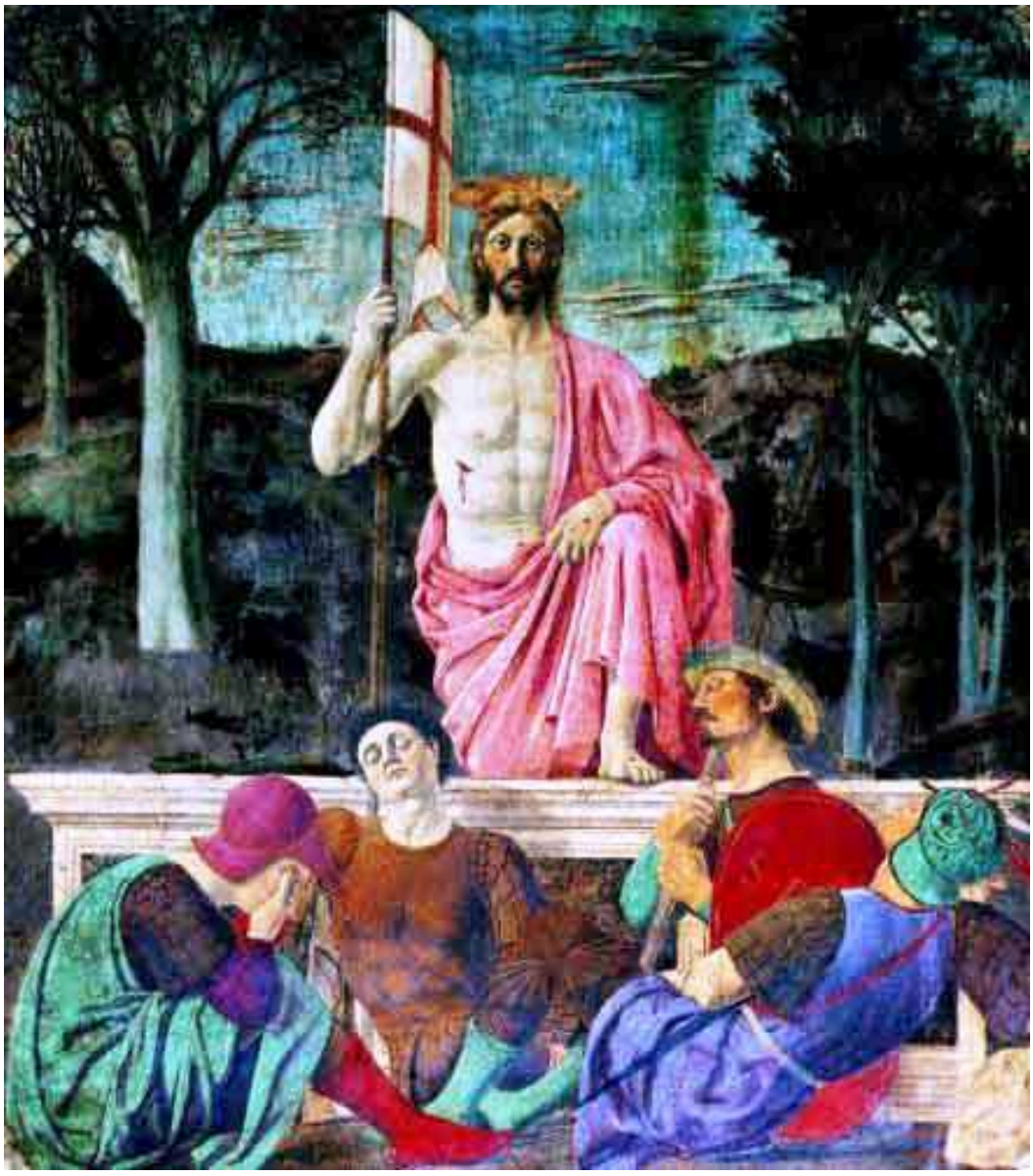
Pala di St. Giobbe, by Giovanni Bellini

Two men in red and white garments stand beneath the Tree of Life or Tree of Knowledge. The man nearest the Tree is handed a small branch symbolizing the forbidden knowledge kept from the unworthy and uninitiated. At the base of the trunk we see a crown symbolizing northern constellation Corona Borealis and god Dionysus, patron of ecstatic experience. The presence of the

crown indicates the special nature of the tree. Its fruits are reserved for those on the "royal road." The two men personify the Amanita Muscaria. They are "mushroom priests."

Fresco of the Virgin Mary in the Palazzo Vecchio, Florence. Note the red cross flag.

The Virgin with red cross, or *as* the red cross.



The Resurrection, by Piero della Francesca. Christ rises from the tomb. He carries a red cross symbolizing the Amanita Muscaria. Before him the disciples lie in a stupor. They have partaken of the sacred body of Christ and are knocked out.

Noli Me Tangere we see Christ after he has experienced his resurrection. A red-haired Christ emerges from the tomb. He is

adored by a red-haired Mary Magdalene. Note the halo with red cross and garden housing the tomb.

Pope wearing red crosses

Members of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem

The Order was the brainchild of Godfrey de Bouillon. Note the Atonist sprigs on his cap.

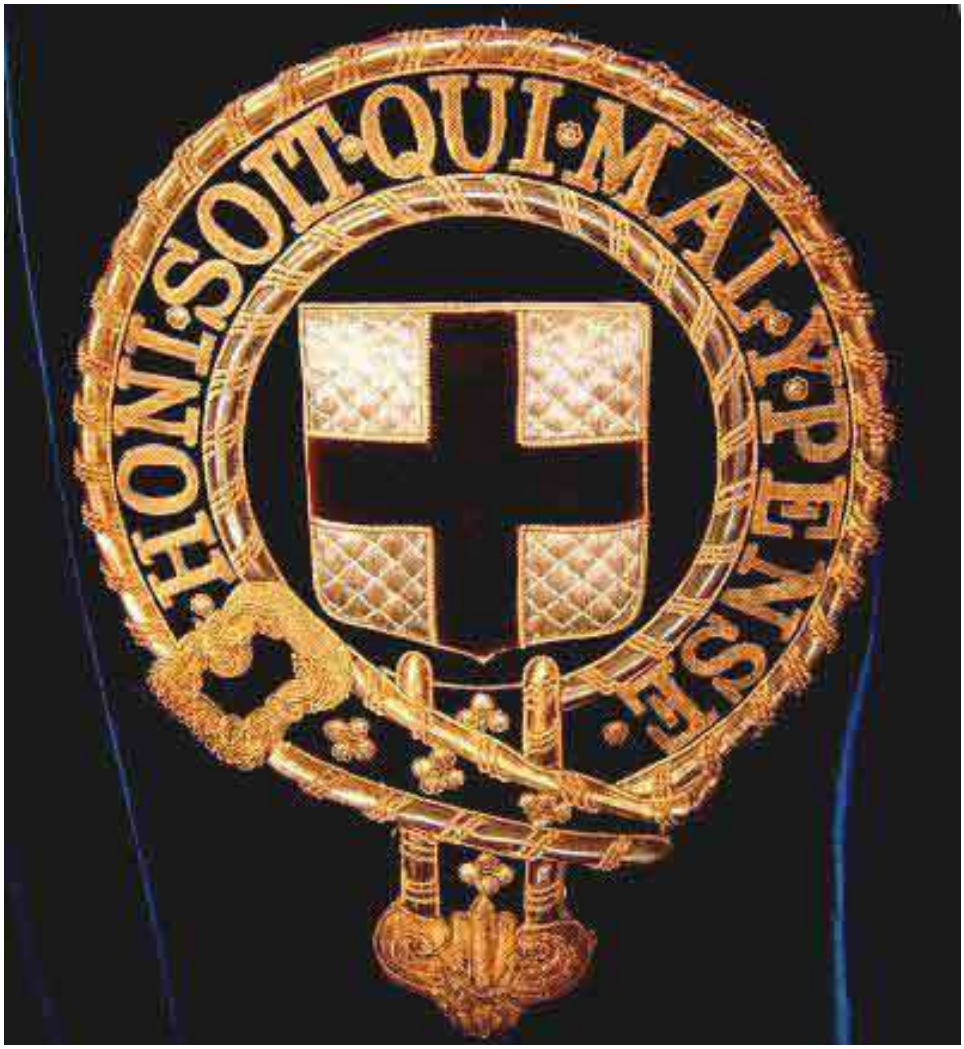
The red floral cross of the Calatrava Order of Templars. Like the Knights Templar, this Order was a military branch of the monastic Cistercian Order. The chiefs of the super-wealthy Cistercians were tutored by Irish Culdean monks descended from the Atonists who - under the name Milesians - invaded Ireland and subsequently appropriated the Druidic archive of knowledge. The Templar and Cistercian nobility - Bernard de Clairvaux, Hugh de Payens, Godfrey de Bouillon, and others - were recipients of the teachings of the deposed Arya. From these Merovingian dynasties many a Pope was selected (such as Eugene III and Benedict XII). The royal houses have consistently initiated their cleverest sons in the ancient lore. This they do via the Alpha Lodges of Freemasonry. The red cross (or red and white colors) appears on the crests of most powerful secret societies (Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, Knights Hospitallers, Order of Jerusalem, Military Order of Christ, Military Order of St. George, Order of the Garter, and many more.

PARADE
Mrs. Obama and Dr. Biden, on March 16 at the White House
The First Ladies of D.C. Want You!
How Michelle Obama and Jill Biden have combined forces to support military families

Red and blue are the colors on the British flag, are they not? They are the colors of the Order of the Garter, headed by the Queen of England, right!?

Godfrey de Bouillon wearing a white habit and red cross. The crime families behind the royals and secret societies of the world have secretly traded in narcotics for centuries. Their dominion over the opium trade and purveyance of other illicit substances is symbolized by the red cross which has nothing to do with official Christian teachings.

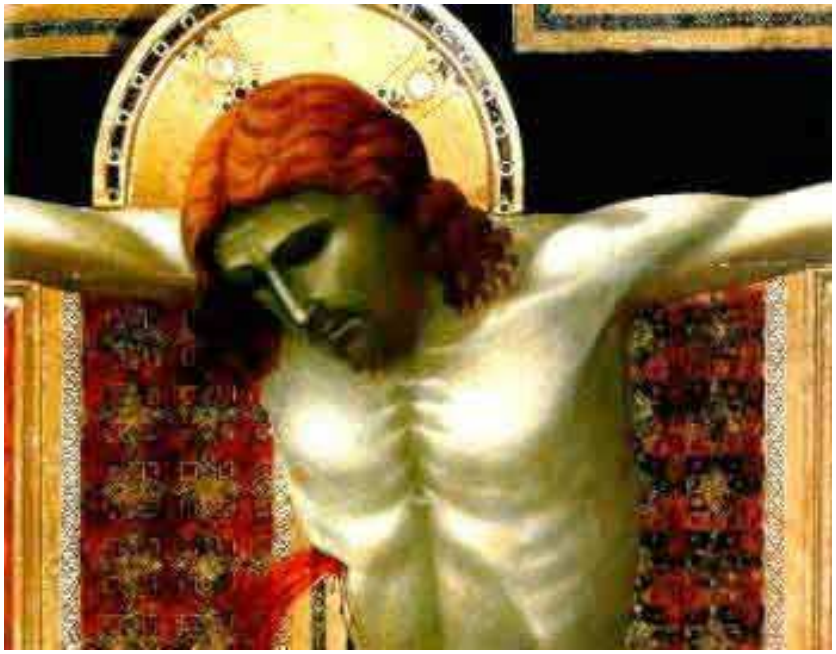
The Queen is head of the prestigious Order of the Garter. A blue "garter" or belt surrounds the red cross emblem of the Order. According to Ralph Ellis the garter was connected to Egyptian god Set. The cross and solar rays around it symbolize Atonism. The Queen is also the head of the prestigious Order of St. Michael and St. George and Order of the Knights of St. John.



Blue garter or belt surrounding the red cross

Crest of the Corporation of London. The twin dragons signify the ancient Dragon Court. When in proximity to the cross they symbolize the power and potency of the Amanita Muscaria elixir. Dragons represent transcendence over the four elements. In other words they represent the esoteric "fifth element" or Quintessence.

St. George pierces the dragon with his phallic lance. The symbolic act of slaying the dragon has many meanings, one of which concerns a vital stage in the preparation of the Amanita Muscaria potion. Observe the crowned lady in red behind him and the trees beside her.



The holy juice is released from the living mushroom

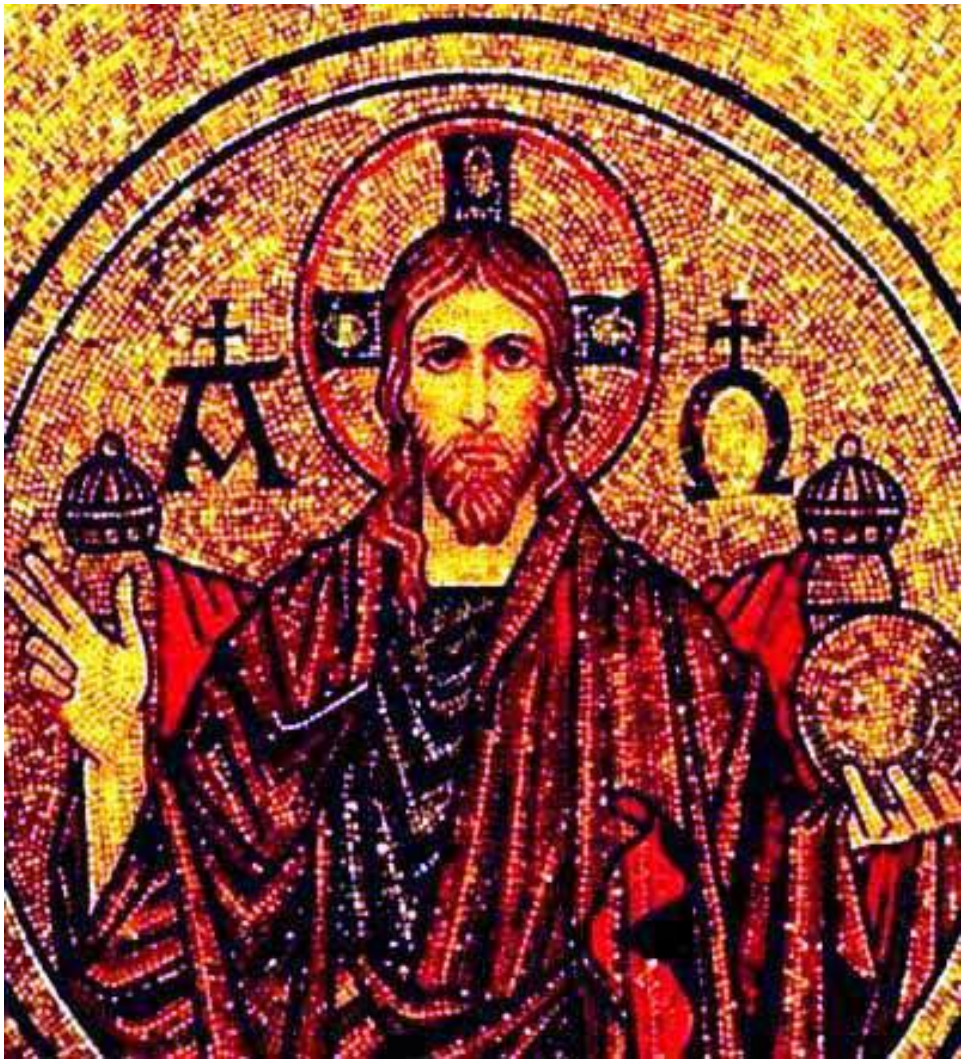
Courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. Note the intricately decorated tree-like columns and red cross.

Hall of Lilies in the Palazzo Vecchio. Here we have it all; red crosses, fleur-de-lis, ornate treeform columns, solar lion, and so on.

Translucent gills of a mushroom cap

Sun-like gills of a mushroom cap

St. Paul with "halo"

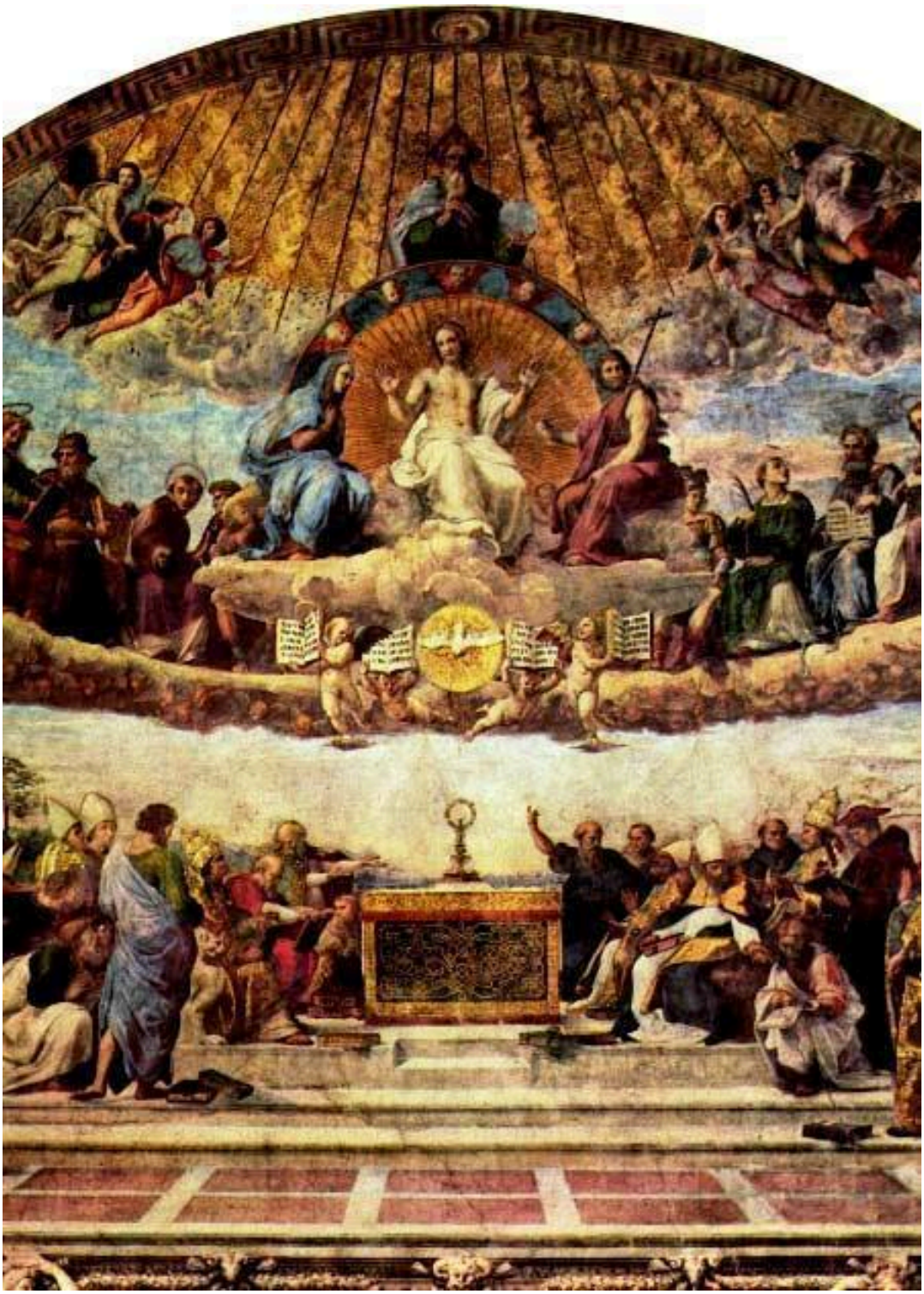


Mural of red-haired Christ holding a disk of "bread."

Statue of the Virgin. Notice the gill-like design of the alcove.

The Madonna, by Hans Holbien

The Assumption of Mary, by Francesco Granacci



The Disputation of the Most Holy Eucharist, by Raphael

The Roman equivalent of Dionysus was Iacchus or Bacchus. The word *tobacco* derives from his name. Bacchus was the god of wine

and merriment. His symbol was a chalice containing blood-red wine, or more correctly the potion of the Amanita Muscaria that enabled his followers to transcend the body and contact the gods.

Some researchers theorize that the cup of the Last Supper as well as the so-called "Grail Chalice" symbolizes the Amanita Muscaria.

Bacchus, by Henry Gissey

Bacchus, by Caravaggio. Note how cleverly the artist has made the wine glass appear like an Amanita mushroom.

The sacred chalice is familiar to Christians as the Holy Grail or cup of the Eucharist. The rite is unmistakably Dionysian.

Jesus as the mushroom and solar disk

The Last Judgment, by Fra Angelico

The Triumph of the Arts, by Friedrich Overbeck

The great mushroom-shaped fountain in St. Peter's Square, Rome. It is a goddess symbol, and also represents the "blood-filled" chalice of Dionysus.

Some researchers believe that the waters represent the psychoactive urine imbibed by cult members who have partaken of the "Body of Christ," that is, the Amanita Muscaria:

> *I opened my mouth, and behold, a cup was offered me; it was full of something like water, but its color was like fire. I took it and drank; and when I had finished my heart overflowed with Understanding* – (Second Esdras or Fourth Ezra 14:39-40)
>
> *Jesus said to her, "Everyone who drinks of this water will be thirsty again, but whoever drinks of the water that I will give him will never be thirsty forever. The water that I will give him*

will become in him a spring of water welling up to eternal life" – (John 4:13-14)

Satisfy yourself with the true wine in which there is no drunkenness nor error – (Teachings of Silvanus)

I gave to him from the Living Water, which strips away the chaos that exists in darkness – (Trimorphic Protennoia. A Gnostic text)

The souls of the righteous are separated by the spring of enlightening water which they have – (Book of Enoch)

The fountain in the Palazzo Vecchio features a cupid emitting water. This motif connotes the mysteries of Alchemy and hallucinogenic properties of the Amanita Muscaria. A Dionysian first consumes the Amanita mushroom and later carefully collects his own urine, at this point highly psychoactive. The great fountains of the Vatican symbolically allude to this sacred "wine." Some researchers believe this potion to be the Soma consumed by the ancient Aryans. It is thought to be the actual contents of the Eucharist - the cup containing the "blood" of Christ. The design of the fountain above is conspicuously mushroom-shaped.

In one door, out the other. Bacchus on the bottle.

The Fountain of Wisdom commemorates the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas. Note the mushroom-like bowls held out to collect the "sacred waters."

Icon of the Life-Giving Spring of the Theotokos

Adoration of the Magi, Andres Mantegna. The three Magi represent stages of the Alchemical Opus usually titled Nigredo, Rubedo and Albedo or Blackening, Reddening and Whitening.

Apple-like Amanita Muscaria

Madonna and Child, by Hans Memling

Apple-like Amanita Hemibapha

Cap of the Amanita with white "warts."

Siberian shaman with Amanita mushroom. Note the design of her shirt.

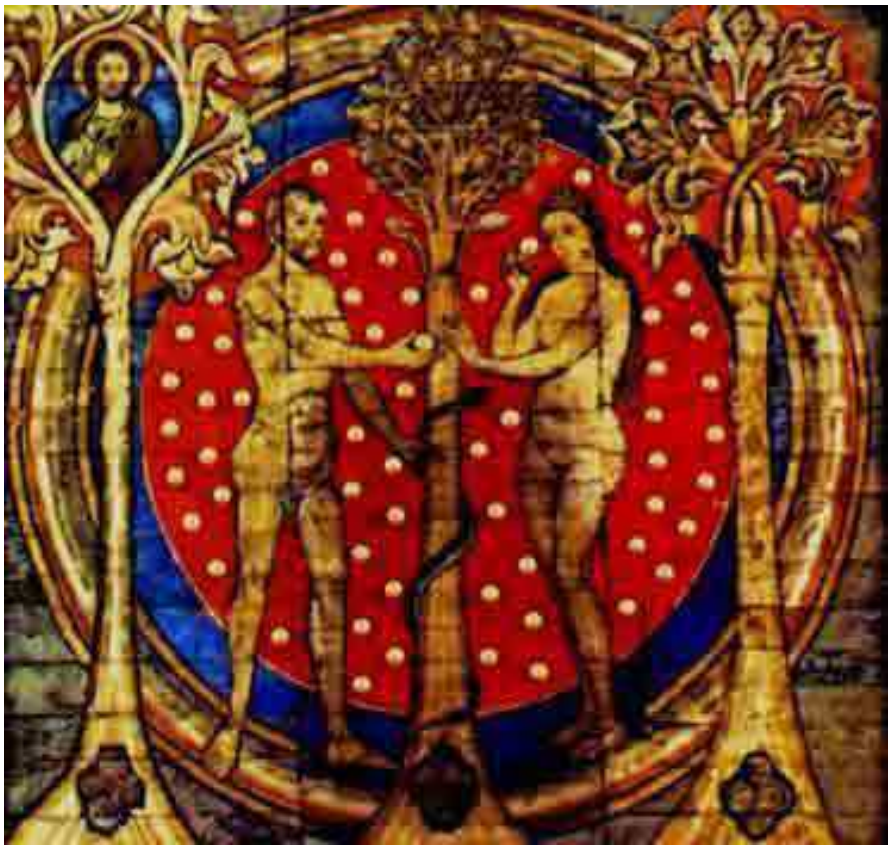


Image from St. Michael's Church, Germany. The polka dot cap of the Amanita and central tree with serpent. Are Adam and Eve holding apples or mushrooms?

Detail from *St. Sebastian,* by Hans Holbein the Younger

The Last Supper, by Dieric Bouts

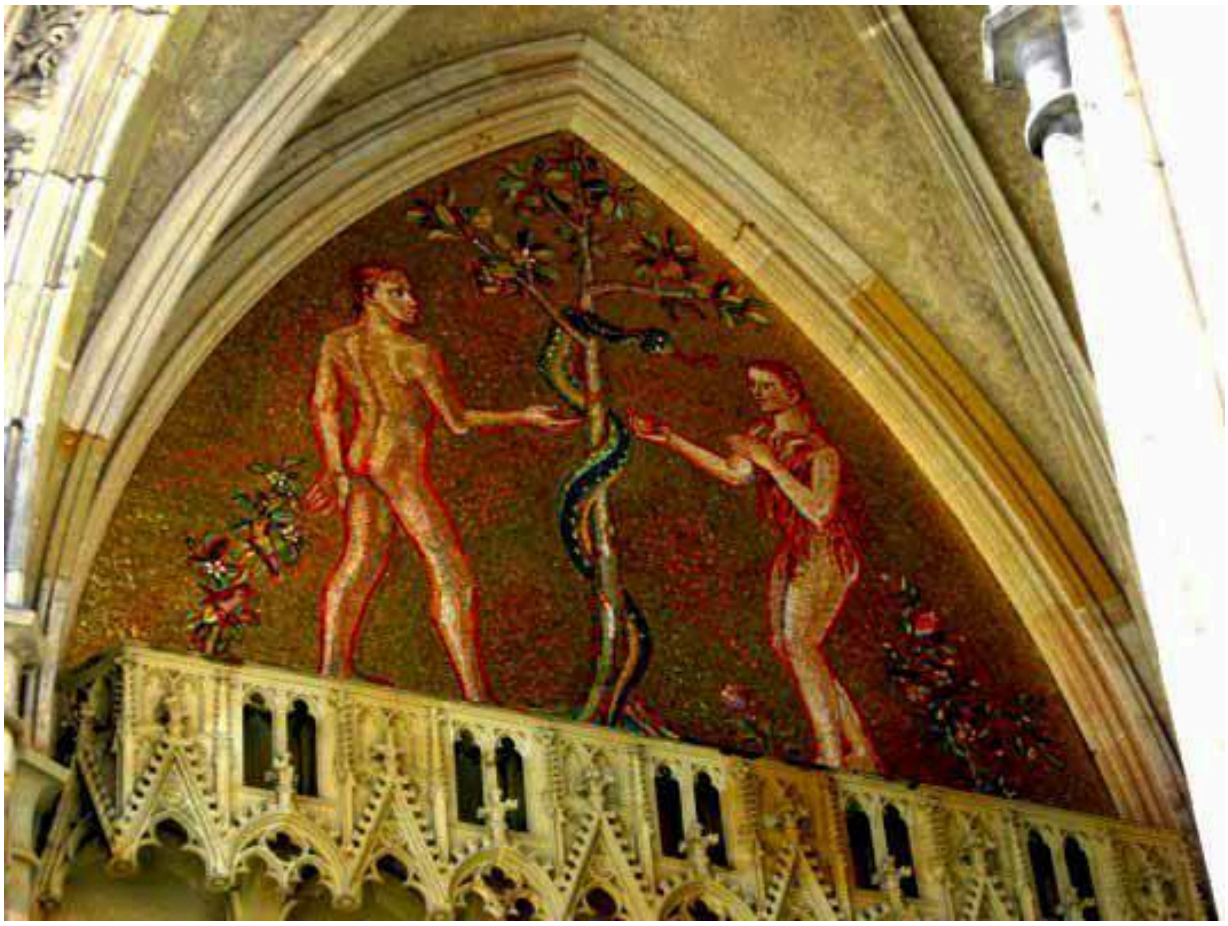
The Last Supper (detail from The Passion Altar), by Conrad von Soest.

Frontispiece of the Bible Review

The circular wafer representing the Eucharist or sacred Host; the Body of Christ.

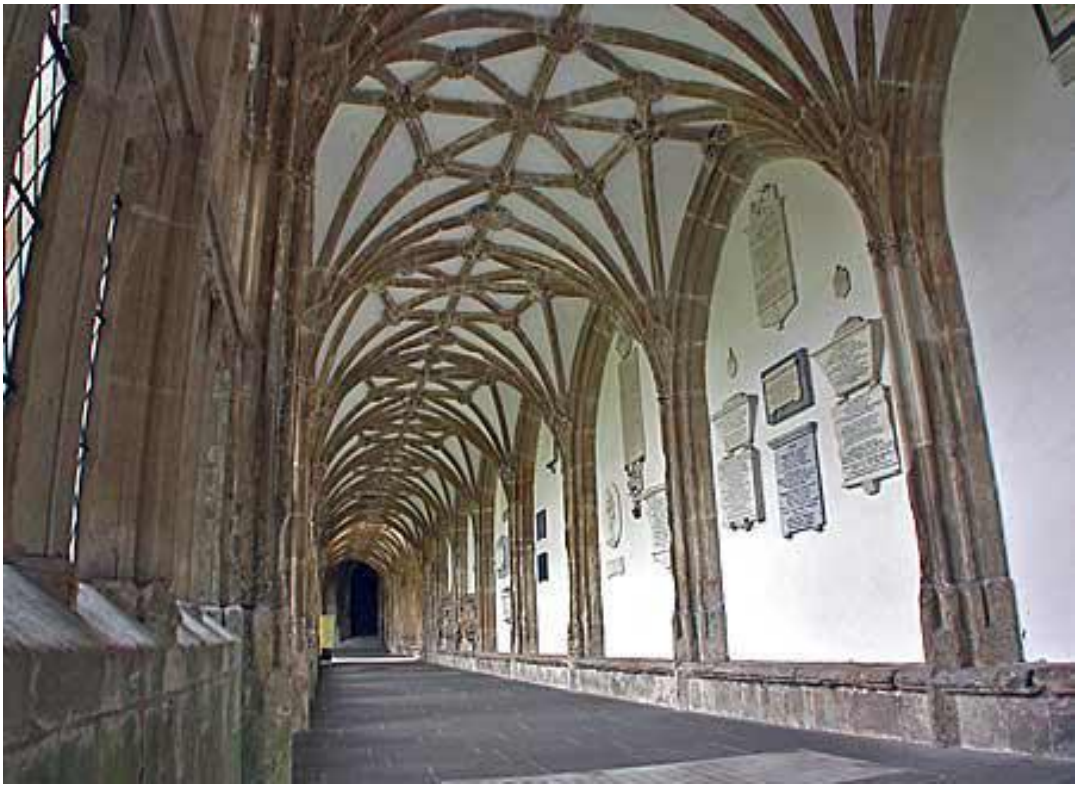
Church of the Minor Friars

Pulpit of the Cathedral at Prato, by architect Donatello



Cathedral of St. Vitus in Prague Castle. Note the arched shape of the frieze.

Ceiling of the Chapter House of Wells Cathedral

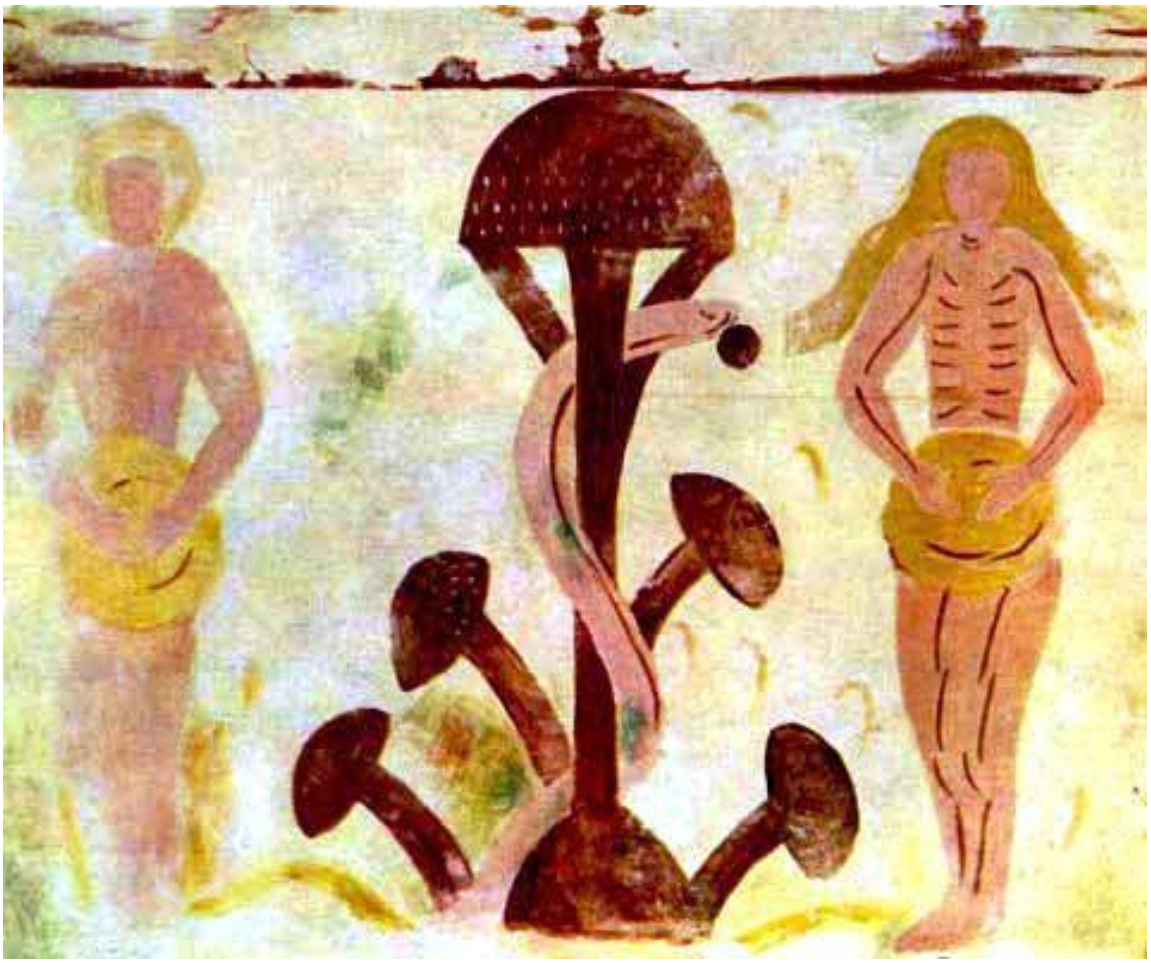


A corridor in Wells Cathedral

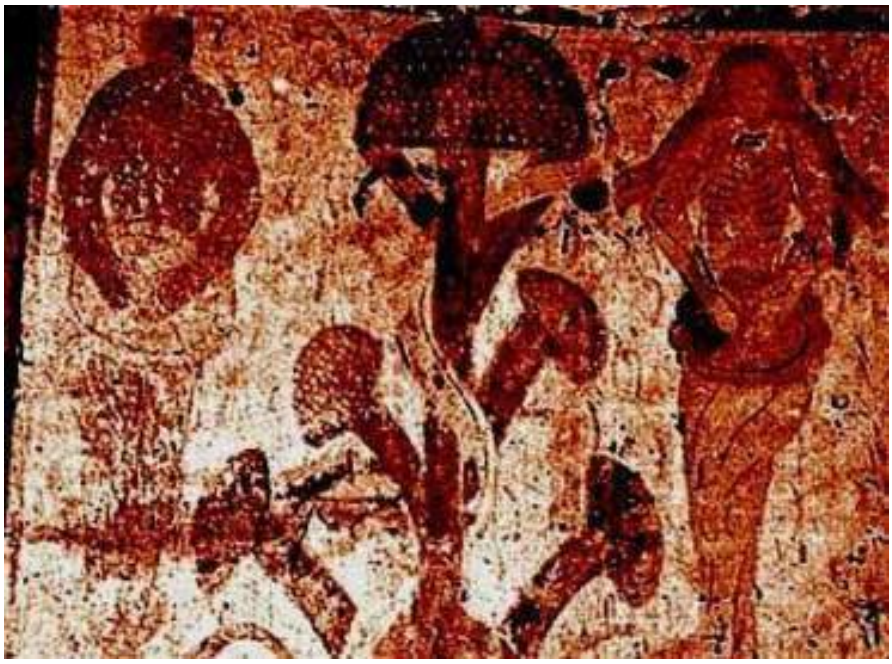
The Convent of the Order of Christ in Portugal. The exquisite design clearly resembles a great tree or mushroom.

This unrealistic painting depicts the coronation of Emperor Constantine. Notice the "umbrella-like" object above his head.

The primal couple between the Tree of Life and Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

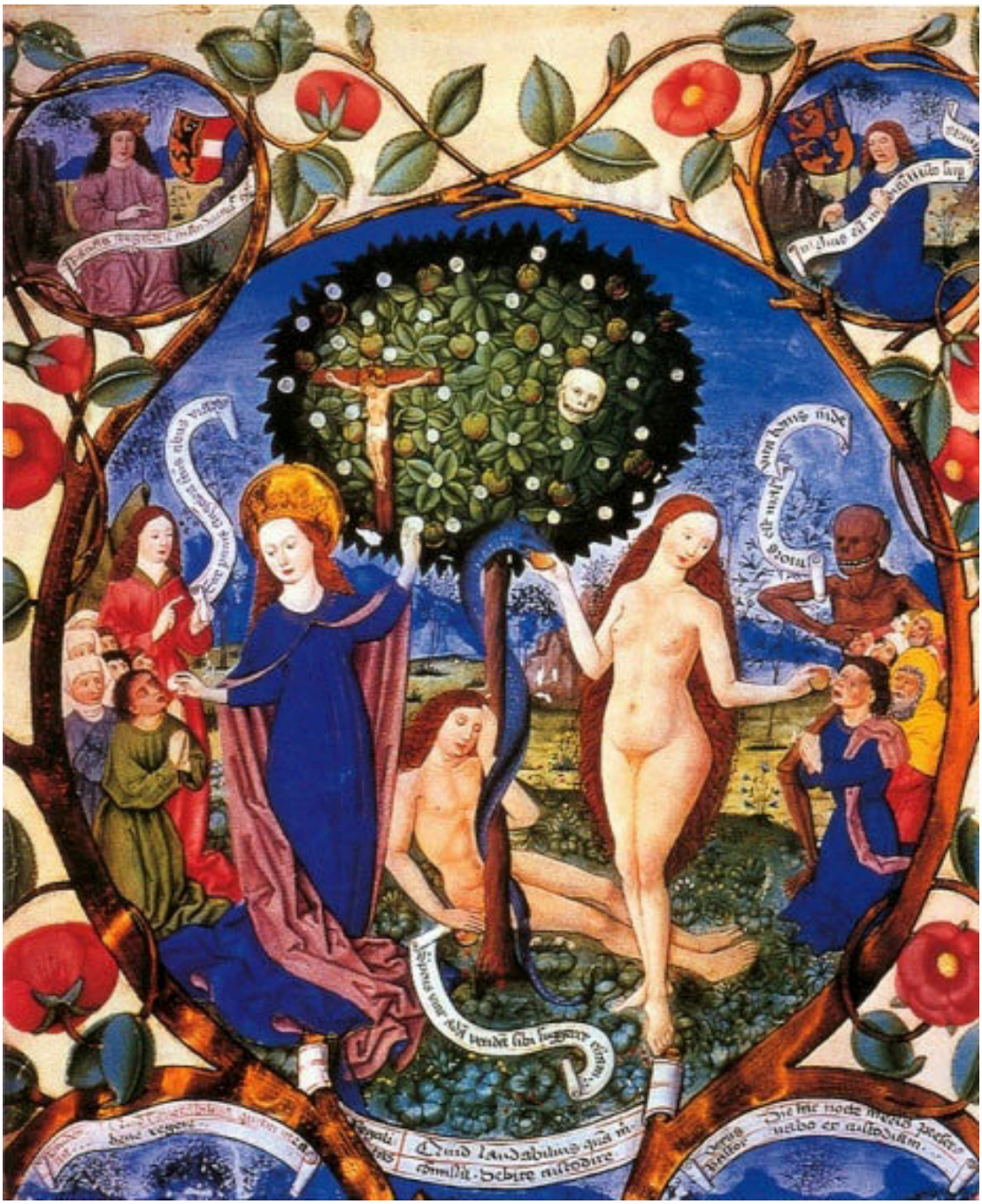


Adam and Eve beside the Tree of Knowledge, which looks less like a tree and more like a large mushroom. (From a 13th century frieze in Plaincourault Abbey, France.)



Mushroom-shaped Tree and Serpent

Adam picks something growing from the earth beneath the shade of the great Tree.



The Tree of Lfe and Death. A Medieval Illumination by Berthold Furtmeyer. From the Archbishop of Salzburgs Missal.

Controversial as it will sound to those indoctrinated by official Church dogma, we see that those "in the know" regarded Mary Magdalene (as well as the Virgin Mary) as a personification of the sacred mushroom and its hallucinogenic effects. She was, in fact, a *living* "burning bush," sacerdotal Sophic initiator responsible for guiding

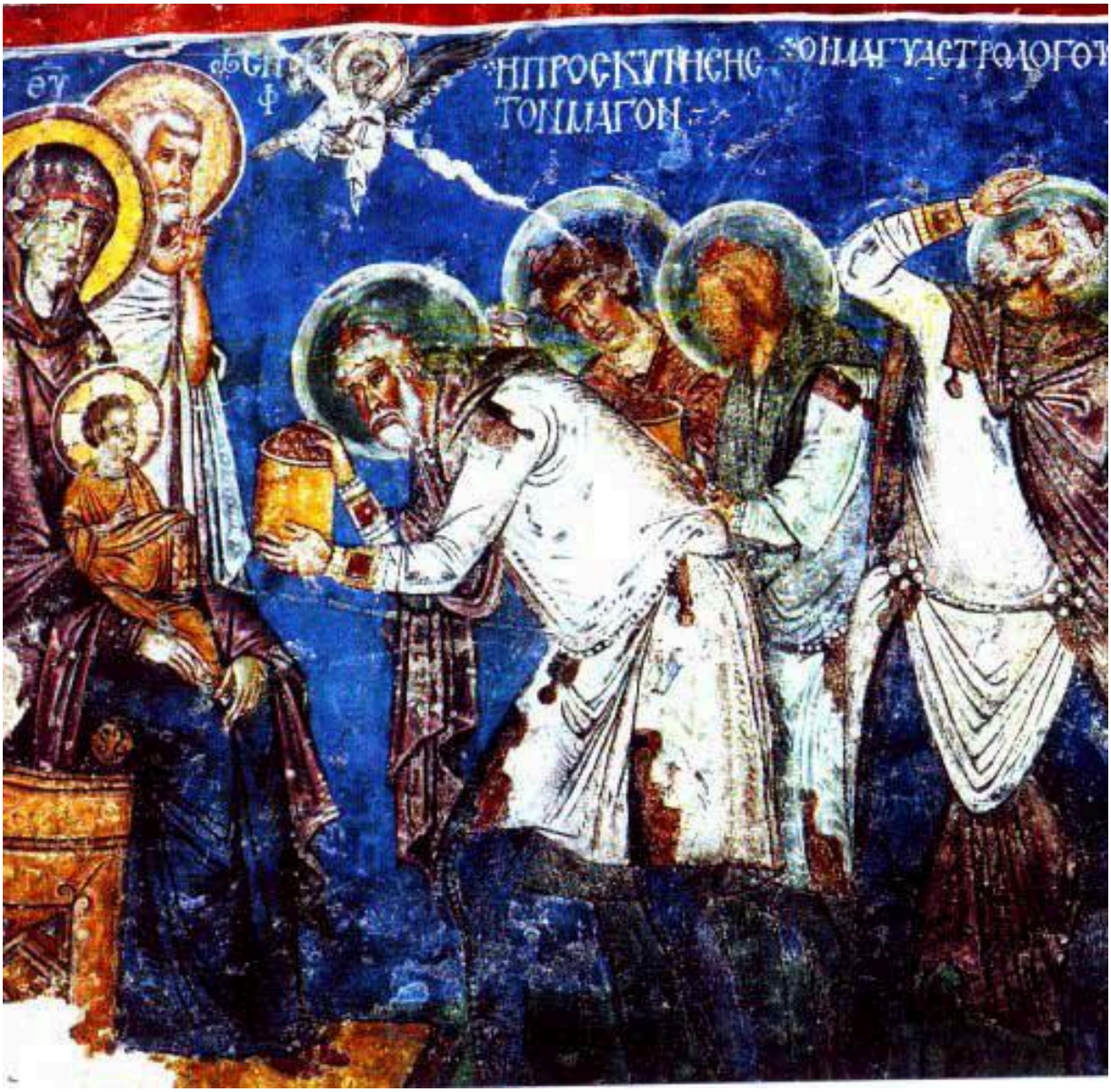
the neophyte on his mystical journey. Since the mysteries of sex were a key part of Sophic initiations, the patriarchs chose to conceal the existence and activities of their Dionysian Cult. Thankfully, as we can see from their canvases, the great artists were not as discreet.

Jesus amid strange looking Trees of Life

Notice the design of the cap upon which the kneeling Magi rests his hand, and Tree of Life on the tunic of Balthazar.

Note the design of the strange red and white plants

On the seventh day God rested



One of the Magi presents Jesus with a gift. Note the design of the containers cap.

Stained glass window depicting the Last Supper. Note the design and color of the "chalice."

Image from Chartres Cathedral

The Transfiguration of Christ. He is taken up to heaven. Notice how the artist has made Jesus appear to be the cap of a mushroom.

Dionysus and Minerva and their "Tree of Life."

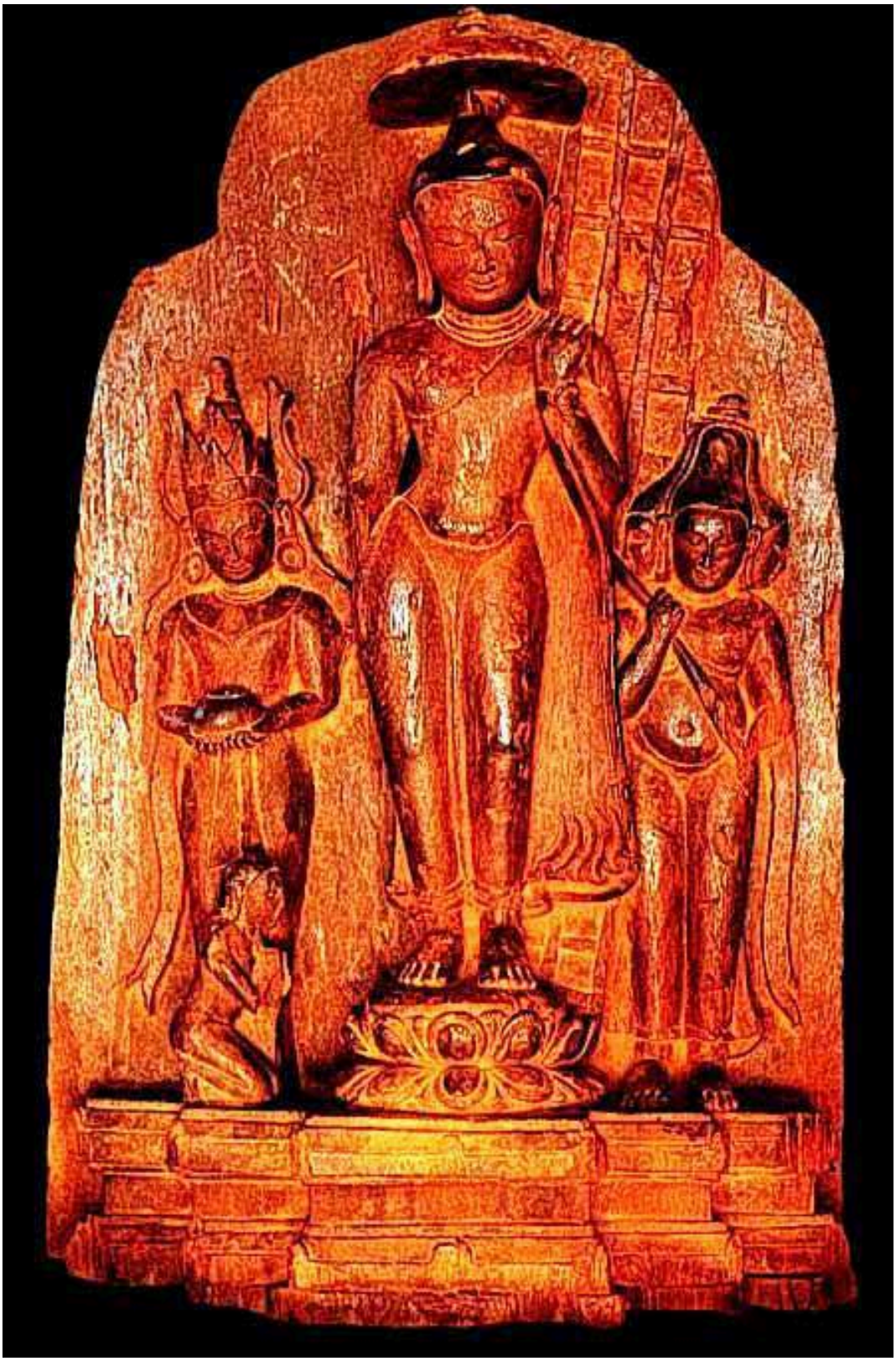
Buddha beneath the Bodhi Tree

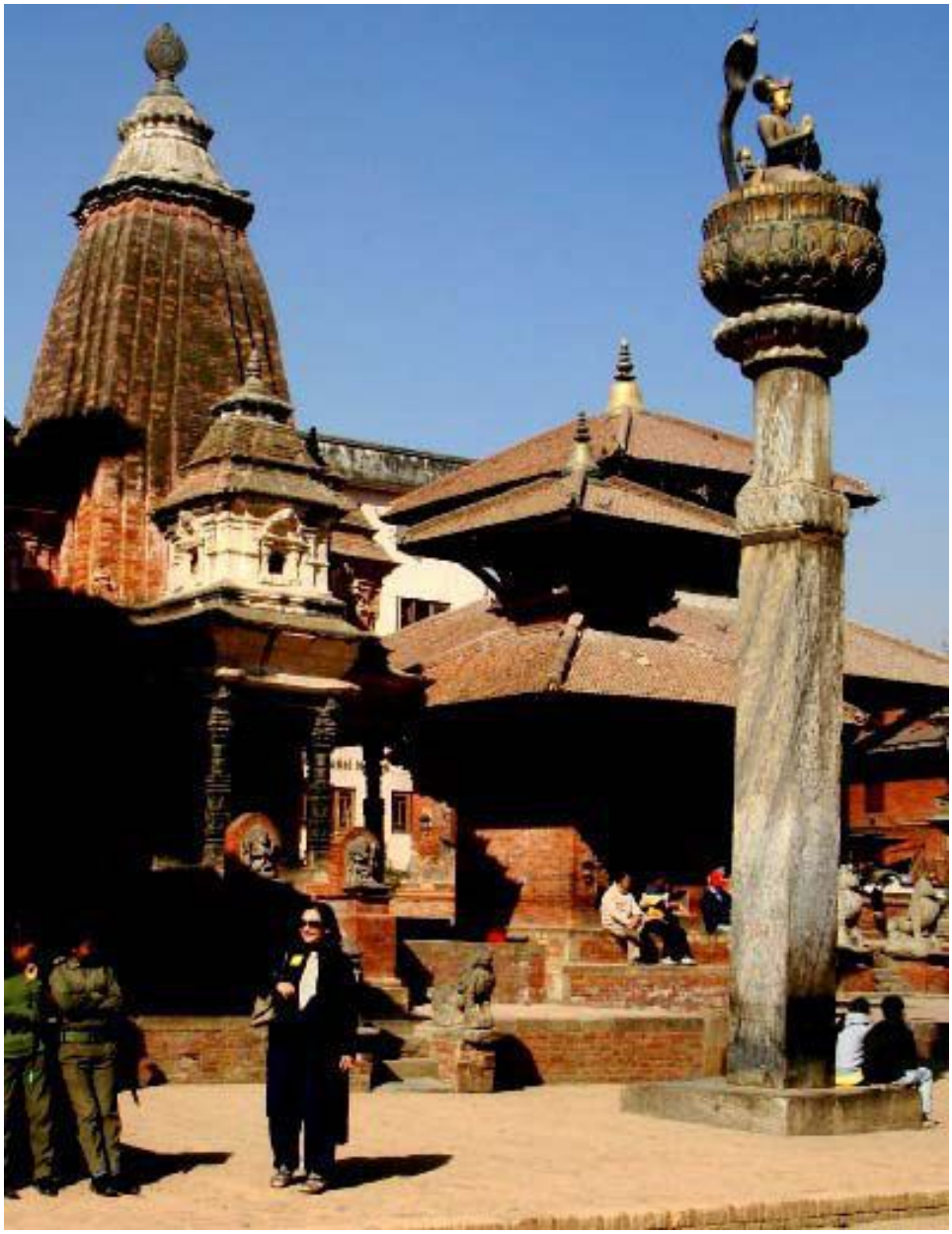
As we can see from this image of the Buddha, mushroom cults pervaded the Far East. This is logical since, as we advocate, the practices of most ancient religions were based on those of the Arya who had traveled far and wide in prehistoric ages.

Buddha sits upon a large lotus flower; or is it?

Image depicting the birth of Buddha. Note how the female figure holds onto a single branch of the tree, and how the lotus blossoms serve as cryptic symbols for the sacred mushroom.

Buddha with mushroom headgear





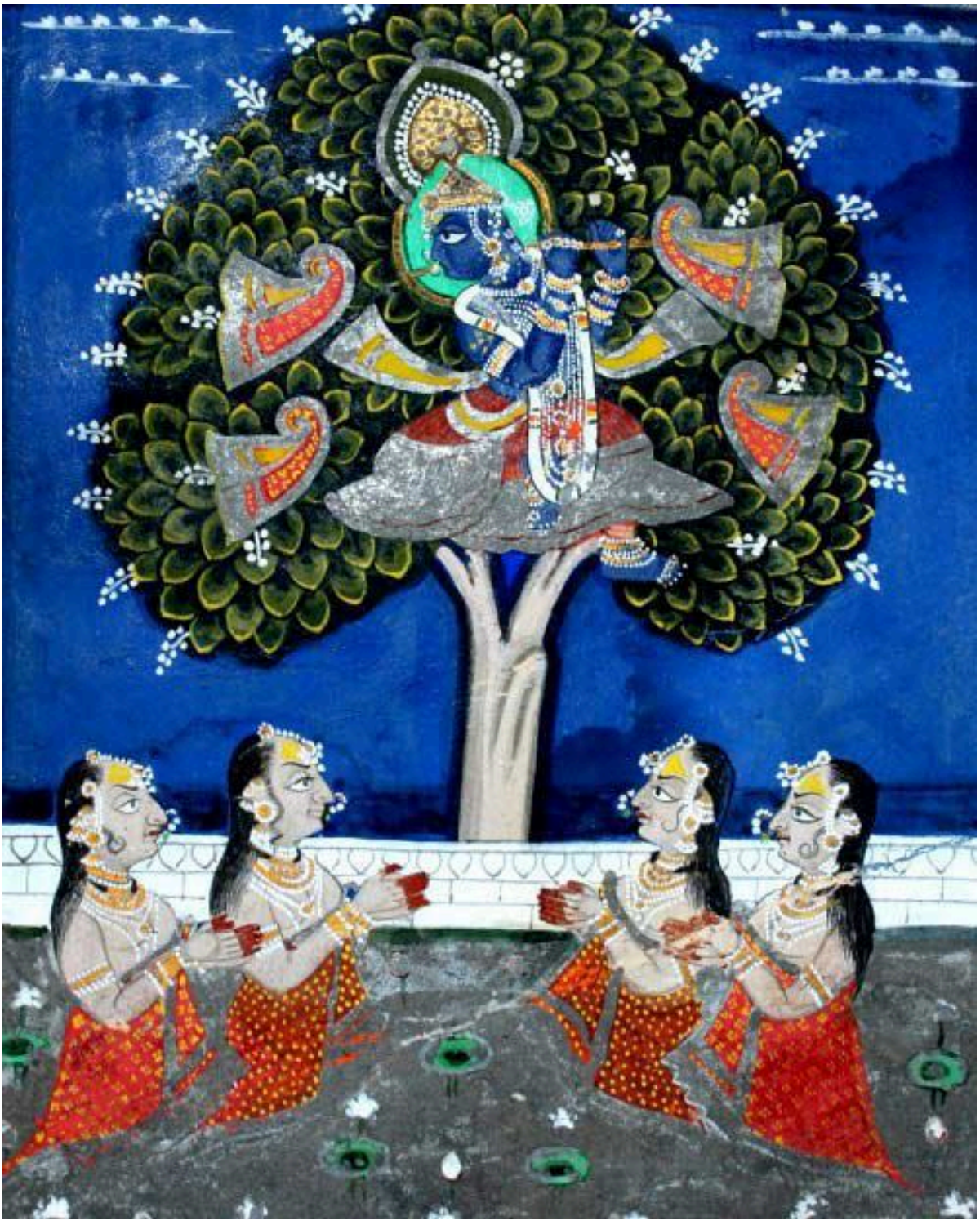
Lord Krishna, the Vedic Christ, sits atop the Tree of Life, complete with protecting serpent.

Krishna beneath the so-called "Wishing Tree"

Indian Tree of Life with primal couple

Krishna beneath the Tree of Life

Krishna with Gopis beneath the Tree of Life



Krishna in the Tree, or *as* the Tree

Is it a tree or mushroom?

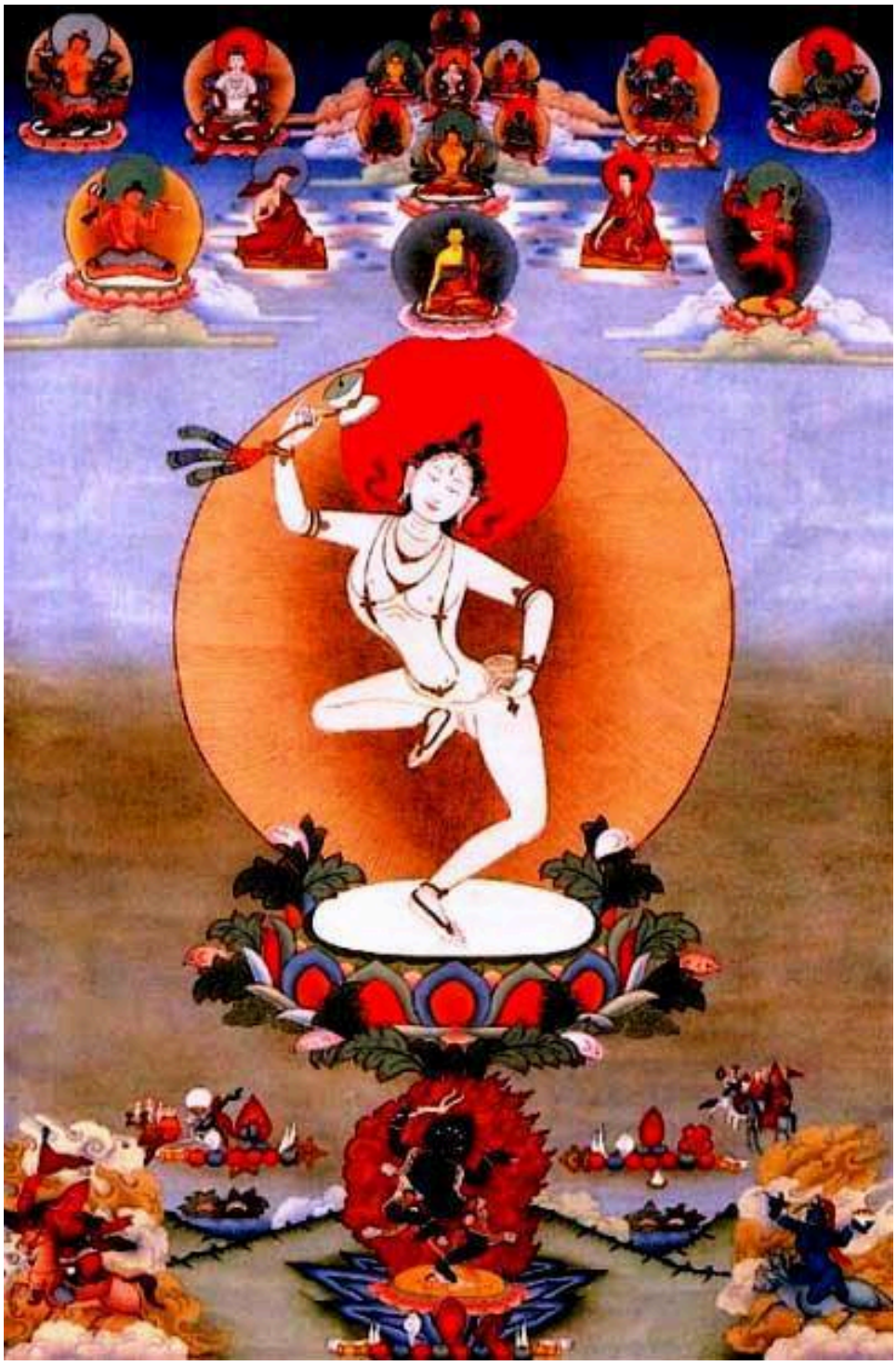
Krishna overcomes the serpent of darkness

Lord Ganesha beneath the Tree of Life

Hindu goddess Durga. Note the design of her dress. She is clearly associated with the sacred mushroom or Tree of Life.

Senju Kannon is a well-known and highly revered Buddhist goddess with a thousand arms and eyes. She is one of the most widely worshiped deities in Asia. Images of a single eye within the palm of a hand denote her cult. In China one of her epithets is "she who sees all." She is worshiped as an androgyne and as a male. She presides over the "Western Pure Land" where enlightened devotees are said to go after death.

Avalokitesvara - The thousand armed bodhisattva; or should we say thousand "gilled?"



A typical Tankha featuring Prajnaparamita and other deities

Mother goddess Prajnaparamita. Note the background resembling the gills of the sacred mushroom.

Green Tara (also known as Arya Tara) is a Tibetan bodhisattva or enlightened one.

The great Tibetan mystic Longchenpa sits in meditation. Note the sacred blossoms and river of life.

The Mexican Tree of Life with primal couple

A pre-Columbian magic mushroom-priest. Many such figurines have been discovered at Kaminaljuyu in Guatemala, dating to

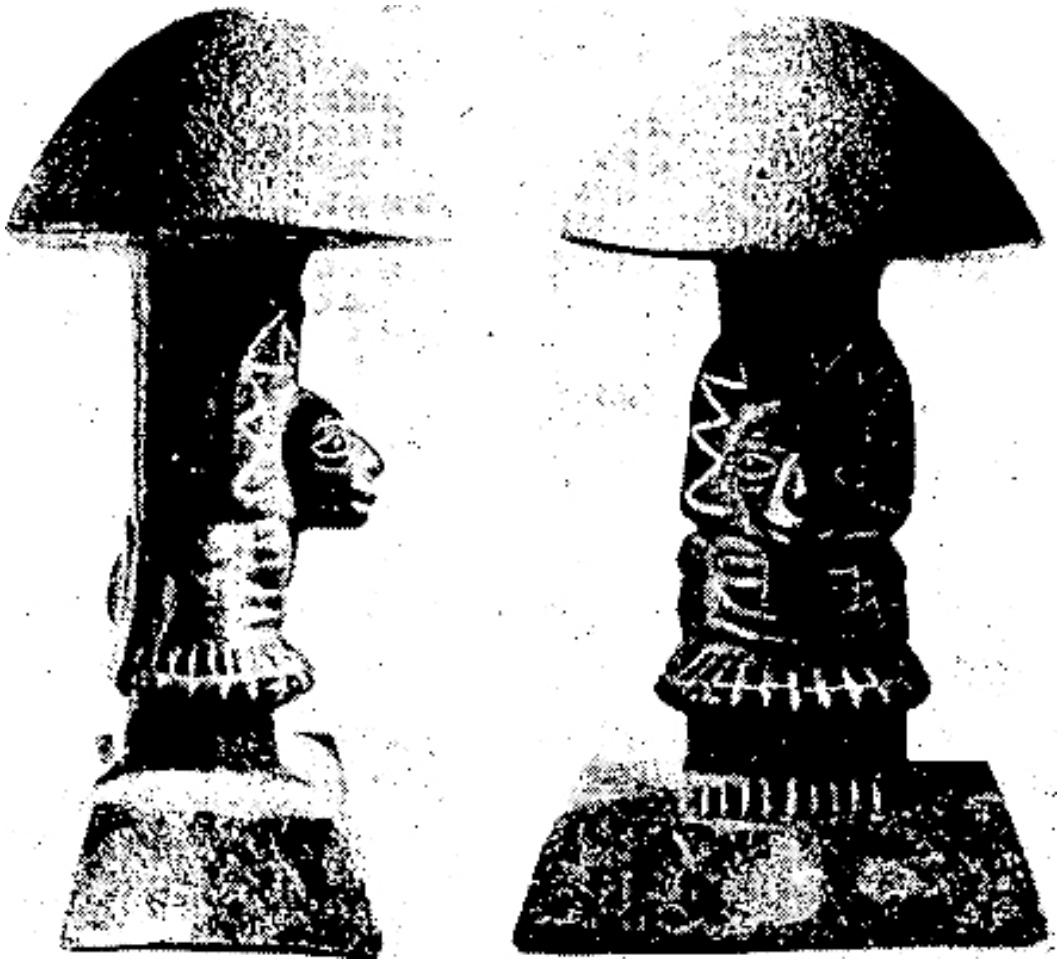
approximately 1000 BC.

Mushroom-Priest from the Andes

The so-called "Prince of Flowers." This was the Aztec name of the god Xochipilli. The flowers he holds - that make one drunk - are clearly Amanita mushrooms. Other statues have been discovered depicting several priests dancing around and worshiping a central mushroom.

Mushroom-Priest of the Chimu Indians

Mexican mushroom couple



Under the Mushroom Tree

More of the family

Apollo sitting on the Tripod at the Oracle of Delphi. The triform seat is evidently a simulacra for the sacred mushroom. To imbibe the soma is to see visions and know the future.

John Allegro believed the symbol of the cross or crucifix was a simulacra for the sacred mushroom:

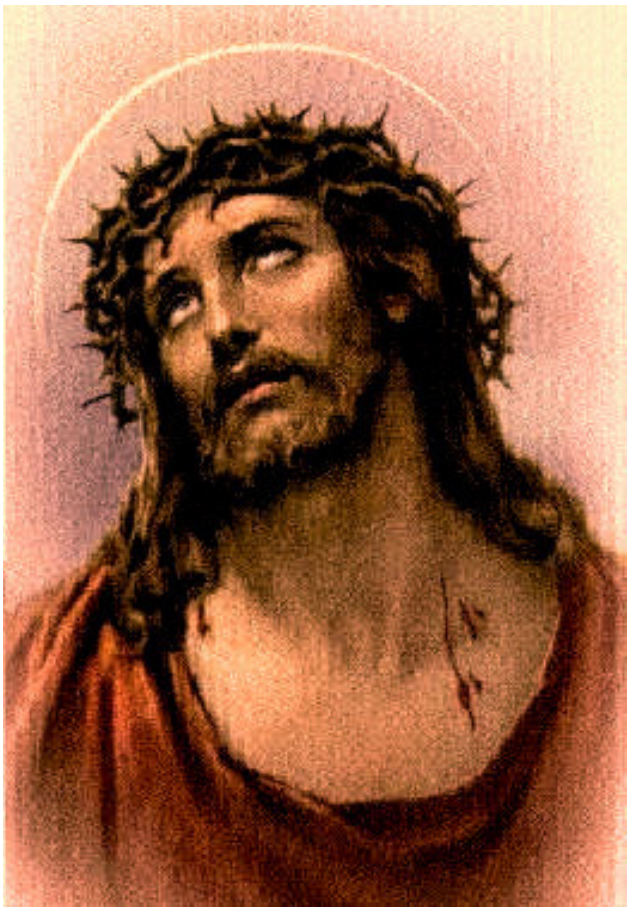
> *The cross piece was the mushroom cap and the upright support was the stem of the fungus. Every aspect of the phallic mushroom was replete with sexual allusions, and the sign of the cross was primarily a sexual fertility symbol. It is with this significance that the cross became the sign of the phallic god Hermes, erected throughout the ancient world at crossroads, and thought to bring good luck to travelers, as the Crucifix is commonly displayed by the roadside in Catholic countries today*

Allegro emphasized the implicit phallicism of Judeo-Christian symbolism, another motif carried over from pagan iconography of

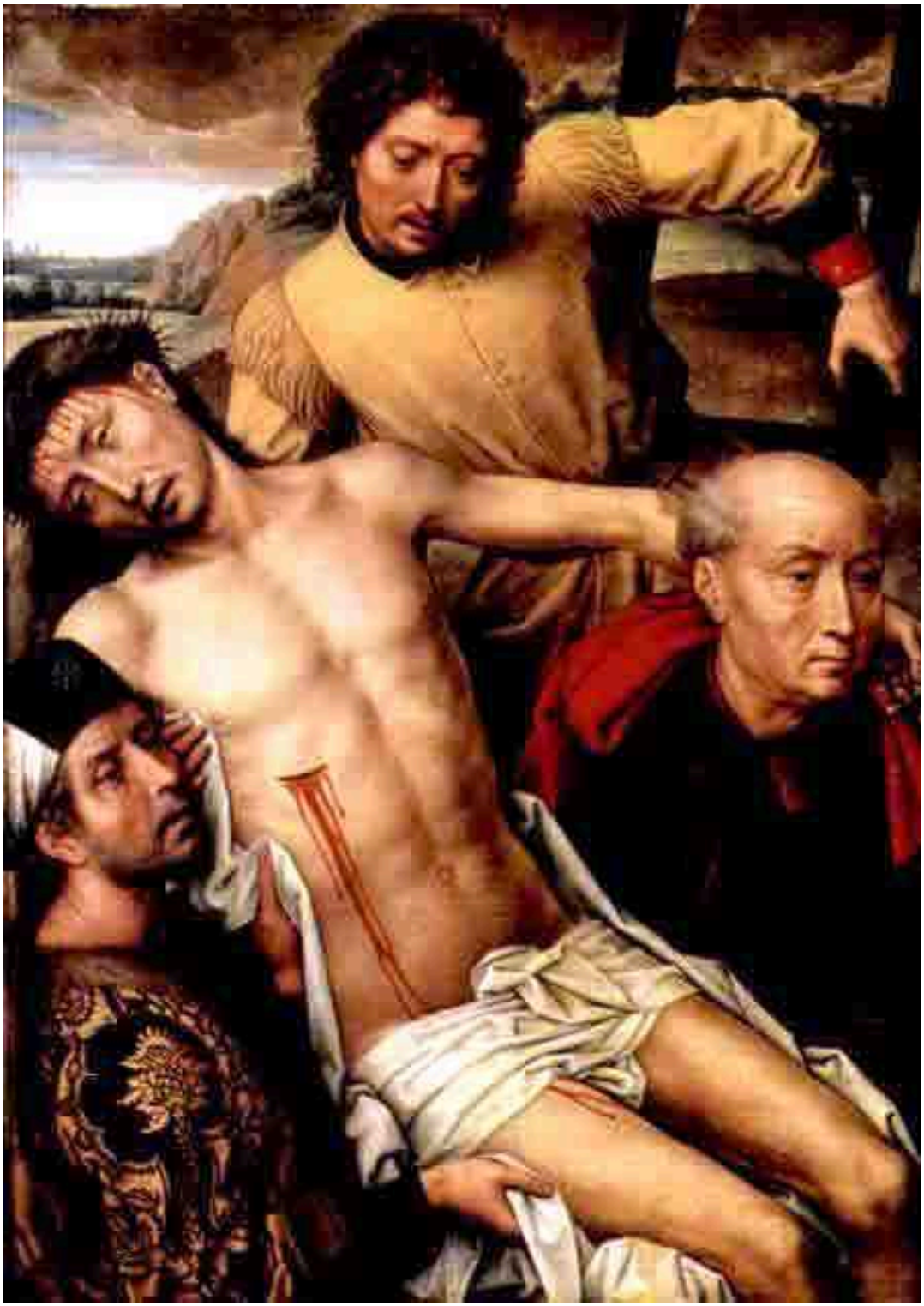
earlier ages.

The Cult of Dionysus or Venus control the modern media. Their agents work behind the scenes of the music industry and movie business.

The Poppies bleed



Jesus bleeds



The Descent from the Cross, by Hans Memling. According to the Gospels, Jesus was pierced by a spear while on the cross. This act, like the allusion to the piercing of a dragon with a lance, obliquely refers to the cutting of the "sacred woman" or

mushroom. It is also a metaphor for the penetration of the "Mysteries."

Cover of the Rolling Stones album entitled "Let it Bleed." The cake is decorated with red berries.

Mary Poppins or "Poppy." Bleeding is associated with women, and in ancient days menstrual blood played an important part in initiatory rituals. The name Mary is, of course, an allusion to the Virgin and the Magdalene. Mary's son "bled" on the Tree. Mary Poppins is an allusion to the psychotropic effects of opium, made from the "blood" of Poppies.

In the image above we see Mary Poppins flying in the clouds. Note her mushroom-shaped umbrella and the lack of rain. Mary flies by way of her magic "umbrella." She is, to all intents and purposes the *living* mushroom. The image reminds us of the nursery rhyme that begins with the lines "Mary, Mary, quite contrary."

Jack and the Beanstalk. The story comes from an old Norse tale about a young man who after receiving some magic beans ascends a beanstalk (or great tree) to get "high."

Virginal Snow White is presented with a beautiful "apple" by her evil stepmother. To consume its flesh is to die.

Note the Amanita mushrooms to the extreme right of this clip
from the Disney version of Snow White.

Mushroom symbolism is conspicuous in countless mainstream high-end ads and movies such as *Snow White, Altered States*, *Dune* and *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. The poster for the Disney movie *Alice in Wonderland* is replete with mushrooms, as are many Disney productions. The "Mad Hatter's" pose is reminiscent of the Templar icon Baphomet.

Mushroom symbolism is not only found in the religious world. The colossal wealth accrued from the age-old narcotics trade has built the cities of the world.

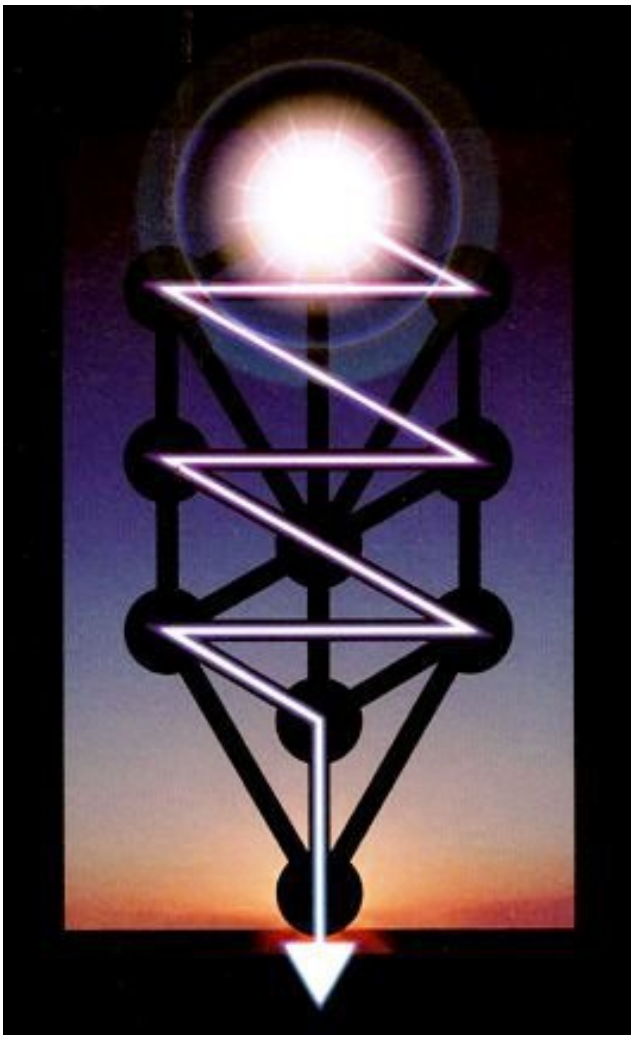
CHAPTER FIVE

LAND OF THE TREE AND SERPENT

> *In the religious history of the Aryan race in Europe the worship of trees has played an important part. Nothing could be more natural...From an examination of the Teutonic words for "temple" Grimm has made it probable that amongst the Germans the oldest sanctuaries were natural woods...tree worship is well attested for all the great European families of the Aryan stock* – Sir James George Frazer (*The Golden Bough*, 1922)

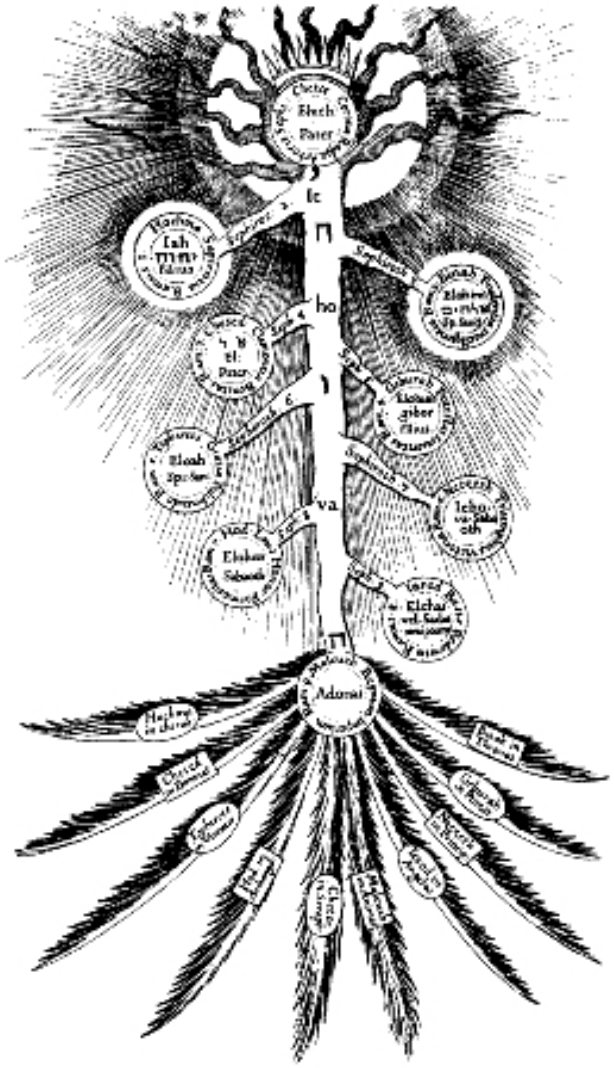
Another intriguing interpretation that helps explain references to a burning or blazing tree comes from a study of Kabalism. Kabalistic magical systems are based on a tree-like schemata featuring twenty two branches or pathways and ten (sometimes eleven) spheres known as Sephira. The divine intelligence located at the highest zone of the Kabalistic "Tree of Life" radiates downward through nine lower zones. The human world is positioned at zone number ten.

The following diagram illustrates the manner in which the ancient adepts viewed the decent of divine intelligence:



In the complete Kabalistic system there are *four* trees, one for each letter of the name of God, or each of the four elements. Sacred Scriptures such as the Old and New Testaments, as well as Apocryphal works, may be decoded by way of Kabalistic and Astrological ciphers.

Interestingly, the descent of spiritual power and knowledge from zone one at the top of the tree to zone ten at the bottom was likened to a bolt of lightning. The Kabalists imagined spiritual wisdom descending from heaven in the form of a blazing lightening flash. In other words, what we read in the Book of Exodus can be deciphered by a study of Kabalistic precepts. In short, the burning bush is the luminous Tree of Life.



Kabalistic Tree of Life depicted correctly. The attempt to make the tree appear less natural was a cunning ploy to disguise the Druidic origin of Kabala.

Logo of the Opel Car Company. Many logos feature the lightening flash with ring, orb or sphere. This logo connotes the intelligence or power of God passing through a single sephiroth.

It is vital for us to remember that the Kabalistic system and Tree of Sephira do not originate with Jews. These motifs were known and revered by mystery school adepts thousands of years *before* the advent of Judeo-Christianity. They were sacred icons long before the rise of Greece and Rome.

> *That the Druids...revered the form of the cross can hardly be doubted. Schedius de Mor...informs us that it was their custom to seek studiously for an oak tree large and handsome, growing up with two principal arms in the form of a cross beside the main stem. If the two horizontal arms were not sufficiently adapted to the figure, they fastened a cross beams to it. Then they consecrated it by cutting upon the right branch in fair characters the word Hesus, upon the middle stem, the word Taranis, upon the left branch Belenus, and over them the word Thaw. The tree so inscribed, they would make their Kabala like the Jewish Jerusalem, the Turk's Mecca, and the Christian's altar to which they would direct their faces when they prayed* – W. Winwood Reade (*The Veil of Isis*)

In fact, Egypt was once given the pseudonym "Land of the Tree and Serpent." This is because Egypt or Khem was the "Black Land" of magical arts. On the banks of the Nile the great healers, hierophants, architects and astrologers set up their temples and schools.

> *The hieroglyphic sign for "year" (renpet) was a branch from a date palm with all the leaves stripped off...The presentation of a symbolic palm branch to the king was an important part of his jubilee festival...Heh, the god of eternity was depicted wearing a notched palm branch on his head or holding one in each hand* – (*Myths and their Settings*)
>
> *The Egyptian word for "records" or "annals" was genut, from genu, meaning "branch"* – ibid

The willow (tcheret), often identified as tamarisk, was sacred to Osiris...The jackal-god Wepwawet was said in the Pyramid Texts to have 'emerged from a tamarisk bush,' while Horus was believed to have come forth from an acacia – ibid

The Scandinavian world-tree, Yggdrasil, supports on its branches nine spheres or worlds - which the Egyptians symbolized by the nine stamens of the persea or avocado. All of these are enclosed within the mysterious tenth sphere or cosmic egg the definitionless Cipher of the Mysteries. The Qabbalistic tree of the Jews also consists of nine branches, or worlds, emanating from the First Cause or Crown, which surrounds its emanations as the shell surrounds the egg – Manly Palmer Hall

The Tarot originated in Egypt by way of Ireland. The earliest reference to the four suits is found in legends pertaining to the four sacred treasures of the Megalithic Irish. The word *Tarot* is a variation of Taurt, name of the most ancient goddess of Egypt.

The second card or Arcanum of the Tarot - The High Priestess.

Mary between the pillars or trees

The Medici Madonna, by Rogier van der Weyden. Note the Tree of Life behind the Virgin, the three-stepped podium, and fleur-de-lis in the foreground. The podium is seen during the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. It represents the sacred precinct, lodge or shrine, as well as the primordial hill. In other words it indicates the most ancient of goddesses and rites.

Tree symbolism is found throughout the twenty two cards known as the Major Arcana. Arcanum II - the High Priestess - is particularly interesting. As we can see, the pomegranate tree (the Tree of Life) is pictured *behind* the body of the Priestess. She represents Isis and also the Nile, which explains why the artist gave her a blue dress that appears to flow like water over a crescent moon. The pillars on either side of the Priestess - Boaz and Jachin - symbolize the banks of the Nile river and portals of sacred temples on the Nile.

The Greeks adopted the idea of the Tree of Life from the Egyptians. In their pantheon we have Persephone who ate a pomegranate. Like Isis, Persephone is associated with the Underworld or, more correctly, "nether" or "neterworld." She holds a partly open scroll representing the initial stages of understanding and insight. A fully open scroll symbolizes complete spiritual awakening. This Arcanum indicates the trials of the Underworld that must be negotiated before one may eat of the Tree of Knowledge.

The fruits on the tree behind the Priestess are arranged in a similar fashion as the ten Sephira on the Kabalistic Tree. The Priestess represents the *central* pillar on the Tree, known as "Equilibrium." Every path or branch on the central pillar is associated with a *female* Arcanum. This is why we see the Priestess *between* two columns. She is the *living* Tree of Life or Knowledge. She is the *living* pomegranate.

Like the apple, fig and red berry, the pomegranate has also been used as a stand-in for the Amanita Muscaria. Rumor has it the pomegranate was the only fruit allowed into the sanctum of the Temple of Jerusalem. This is interesting because this fruit's interior is blood red, symbolizing the menstrual fluid of the female.

Madonna of the Pomegranate, by Sandro Botticelli

Another tree symbolizing the goddess and feminine mysteries was the fig.

Figs representing female sexual organs

In religious iconography the pagan fig tree and its fruit is symbolized by the mandorla or vesica pisces. Above we see Mary as the living

fruit. She is the fig tree and the mandorla reresents the fruit containing the seeds of future trees. The point being that men and gods come and go, whereas nature is eternal.

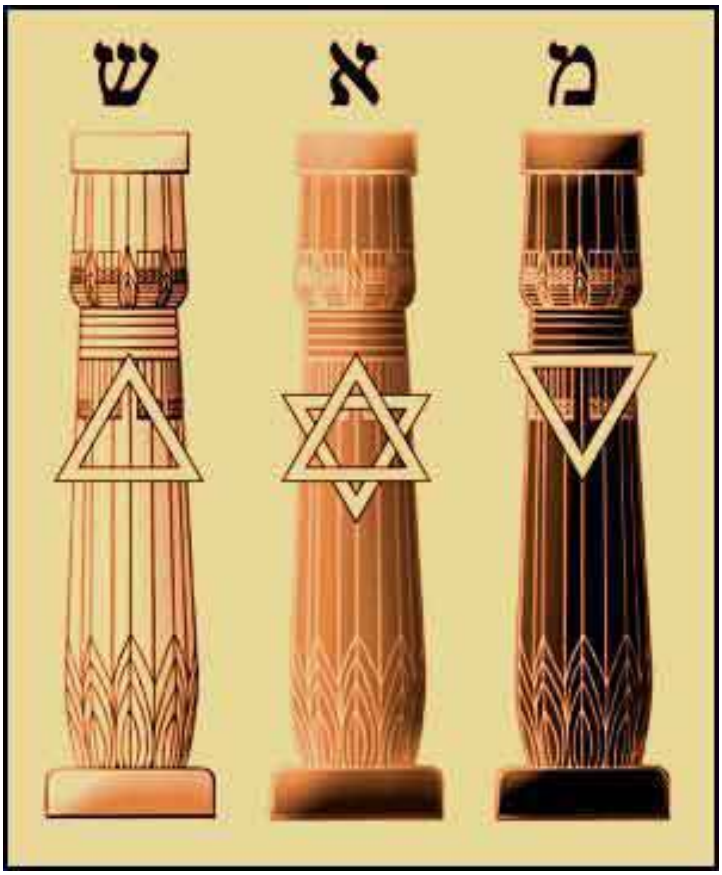
Serpent and cross inside the "fruit"

Jesus in the place of the female and sacred serpent

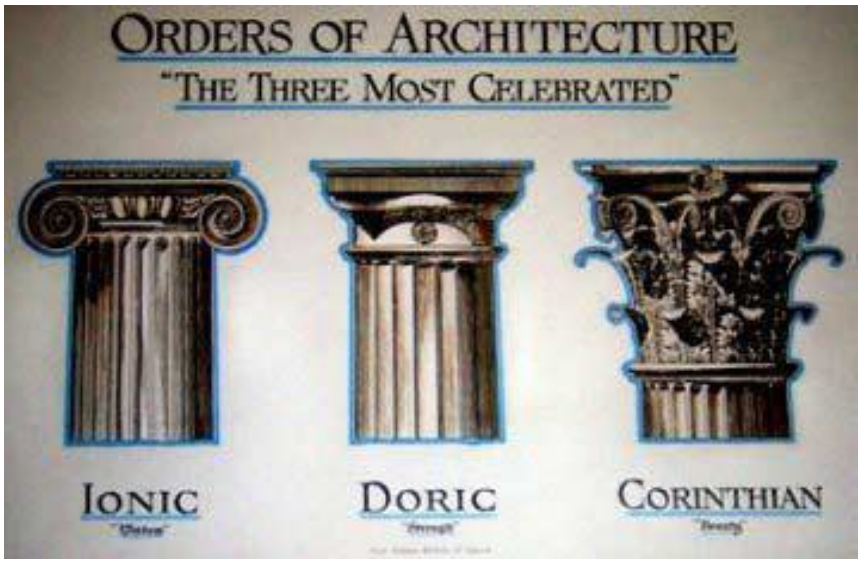
Chalice of the Last Supper

Emblem of the Church of Scotland, complete with mushroom-shaped burning tree, green mound and mandorla or womb shape. The tree has three roots representing the divisions of Druidism.

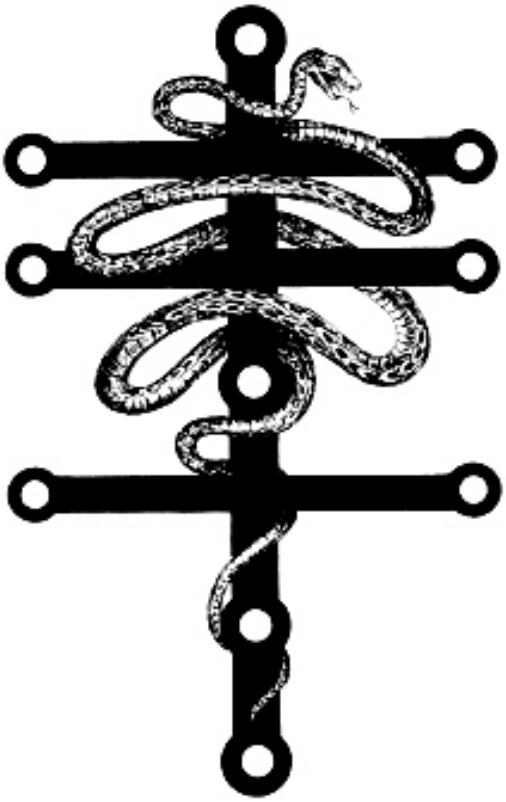
The so-called Bodhi Tree under which Guatama Buddha became enlightened was a Sacred Fig, a species of Banyan Fig. In certain paintings Buddha is depicted as distinctly feminine in appearance, and occasionally depicted with breasts. A stag or goat is also often seen beneath the tree. This motif originates with the Nordic tale of Yggdrasil, inhabited by deer which gnaw at its roots. Many renditions of the Bodhi tree depict it as mushroom-shaped.



There are three columns or pillars on the Kabalistic Tree of Life. The left-hand pillar is "Severity," the right-hand pillar is "Mercy," and the central pillar is that known as "Equilibrium." There are three Sephiroth on each pillar. The presence of the number three denotes the Druids and Arya. These three pillars or paths of ascent correspond with the Ida, Pingala and Sushumna pathways in the Vedic (or Aryan) system of yoga. Energy - symbolized by a serpent - passes through these pillars and the Sephiroth (or spheres) on them.



The great temples and state buildings feature columns based on the esoteric dimensions of the Temple of Man.



EITZ CHAYIM
SUPREME
GREATER
LESSER
RUACH
VEIL OF ISIS
VEIL OF THE ABYSS
VEIL OF NEPHTHYS
VEIL OF PAROKETH
BOAZ
SEVERITY
JACHIN
MERCY

Amen Ra between the guardian serpents with winged disk above.
The serpents symbolize the Two Ladies, Wadjet and Nekhbet.
Amen is their child and agent.

The human spine was rendered as the Djed Column or Tat Pillar. Here we see Ptah leaning against it. Note the Tree of Life with twin serpents.

The Vedic system also describes the human spine as a Tree with Serpent.

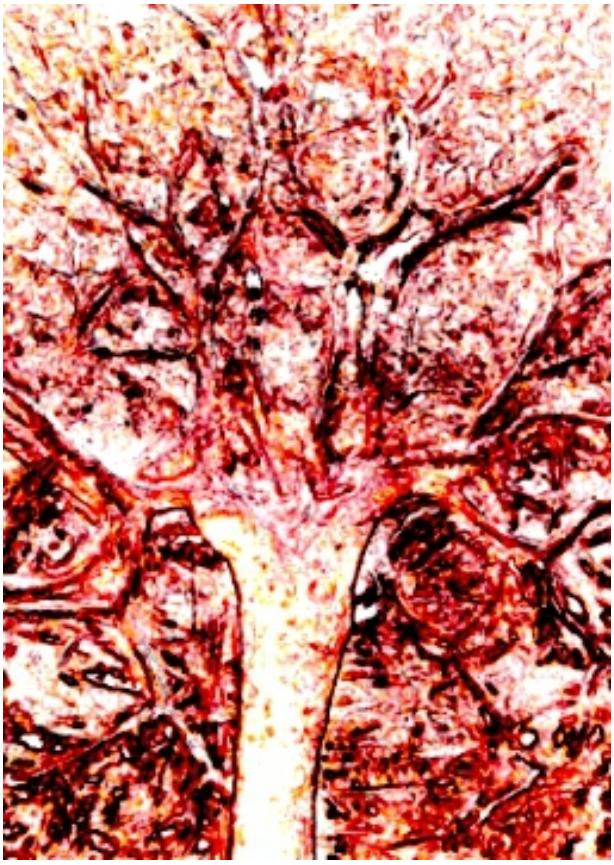
One reason why Egypt was known as the Land of the Tree and Serpent had to do with the shape of the Nile River and Delta. From the air, the river's tributaries resemble the branches of a great tree. And because water is the source of life, the river mythographically becomes a "Tree of Life."

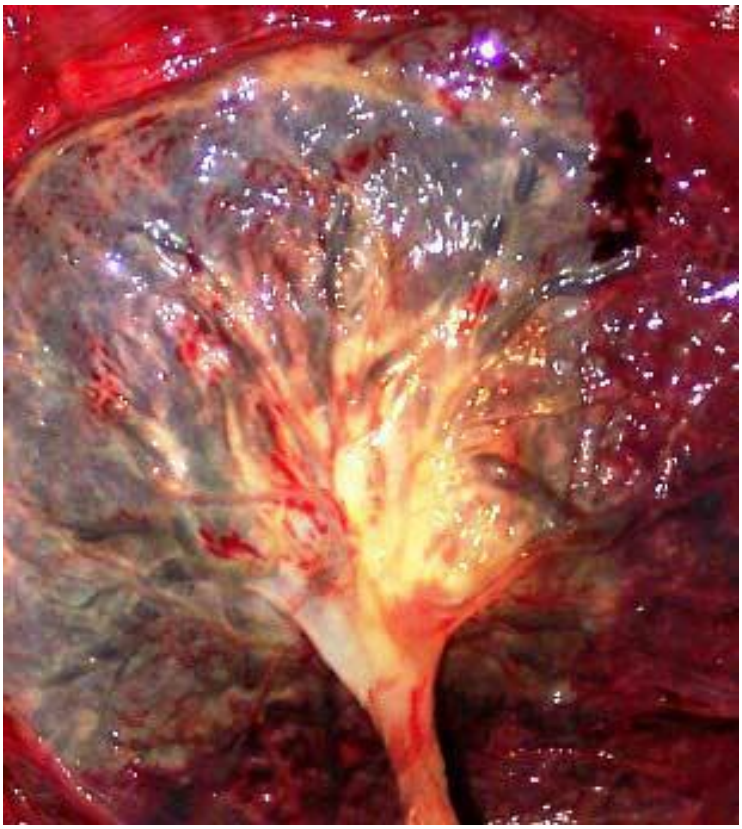
In the Book of Genesis we read of the four great rivers that ran out of paradise, and of the two trees. Again, we must look to Egypt for the origin of these antique leitmotifs.

[Alexandria]
[Rosetta]
Buto
Sais
Tanis
Naucratis
Wadi Natrun
LOWER
EGYPT
Abu Roash
Giza
Heliopolis
[Cairo]
Abu Sir
Saqqara
Memphis
Dahshur
The Fayum
Lake Moeris
Meidum

The Nile as terrestrial Tree of Life

The ancients probably noticed that the placenta has a tree-like shape. This would have given them one more reason to make use of tree symbolism. Trees bore fruit, and so did the female body. In other words, woman is the veritable tree of life. The Egyptians built physical temples to house placentas.



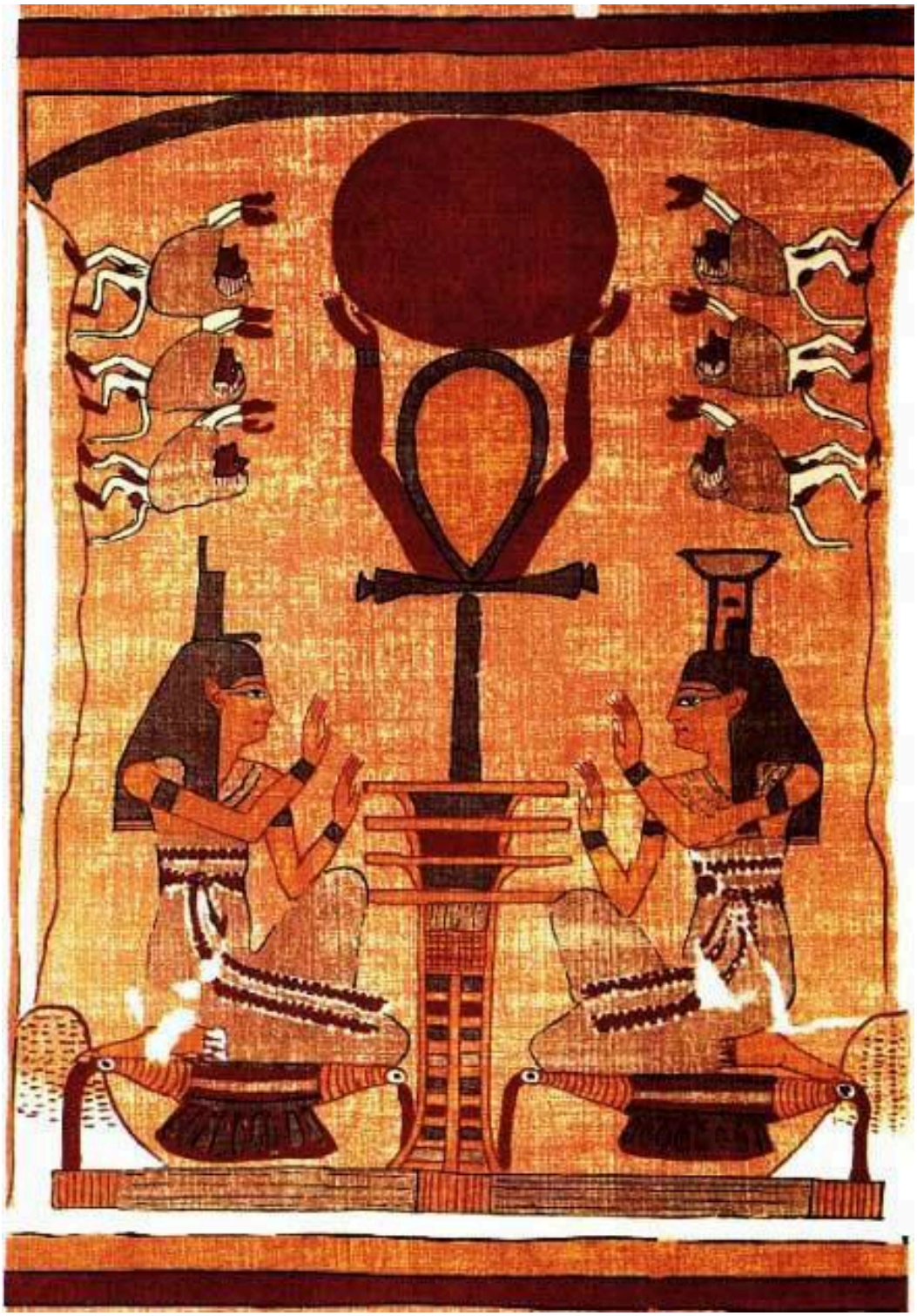


Images of four standards, one of which bears a placenta.

The Caduceus or serpentine staff was originally an emblem denoting primordial goddess Wadjet, entitled "Lady of Flame." We see the importance of this title and how it makes her the original *burning* Lady or Tree of Life. Indeed, it makes Wadjet the *equivalent* of Jehovah.

Was it a goddess instead of a god who called Moses and gave him the Brazen Serpent to raise in the wilderness? Wadjet's name can be rendered Udjat which denotes the famous Eye of Ra or Horus. Indeed Ra's crown - a golden solar disk encircled by a cobra - is one of Wadjet's seminal symbols.

Wadjet and sister Nekhbet as two serpents on either side of the sun. A few of Wadjet's many titles were "Mother of Creation," "Mother of the Gods," "Great Serpent," "Serpent Mother" and "Mistress of Fear." Two females on either side of the sun, two on either side of Jesus the Sun King. What's the difference?



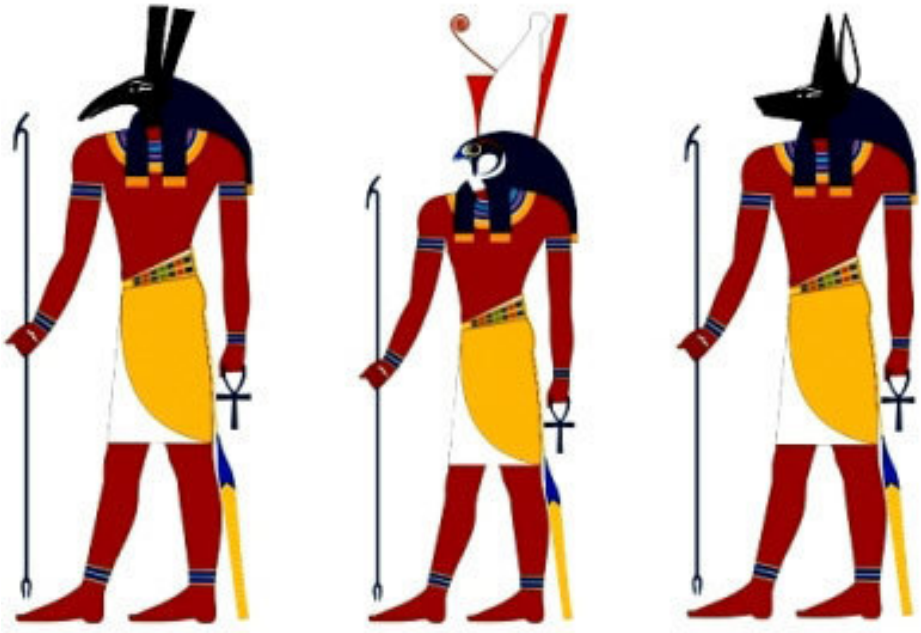
The "Two Ladies"

The ancient emblem of the primordial goddess

Goddess Minerva between the "Trees" with Caduceus. For more on this goddess's connection to the Illuminati, see Appendix Fourteen.

The Caduceus or Kerykeion of Hermes represents the Tree of Life or Tree of Knowledge. Greek Hermes is identical with the Roman Mercury, and both gods were based on the Egyptian dog-headed Thoth, himself based on Irish Herne. Indeed, many of the world's chief deities and heroes were intimately associated with the serpent. Lore of a protecting serpent and special tree date to the time of the Sumerians:

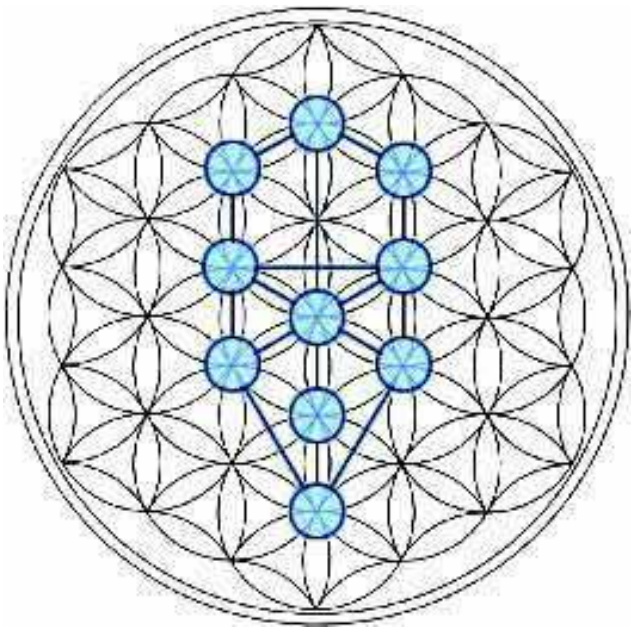
In these early Sumerian/Akkadian myths we meet Etana, the chosen king, later a demigod, who must find the tree which stands at the center of the earth. This tree is the home of an eagle, who has devoured the young of the serpent who guards the tree. The serpent appeals to the Father god, Shamash, for justice, and Shamash shows the tree how to help the serpent capture the eagle. There exists an early Akkadian seal (ca. 2350 BCE) showing the serpent in human form enthroned with the caduceus emblem behind him and guarding him – R. T. Mason (*The Serpent in Myth and Legend*)



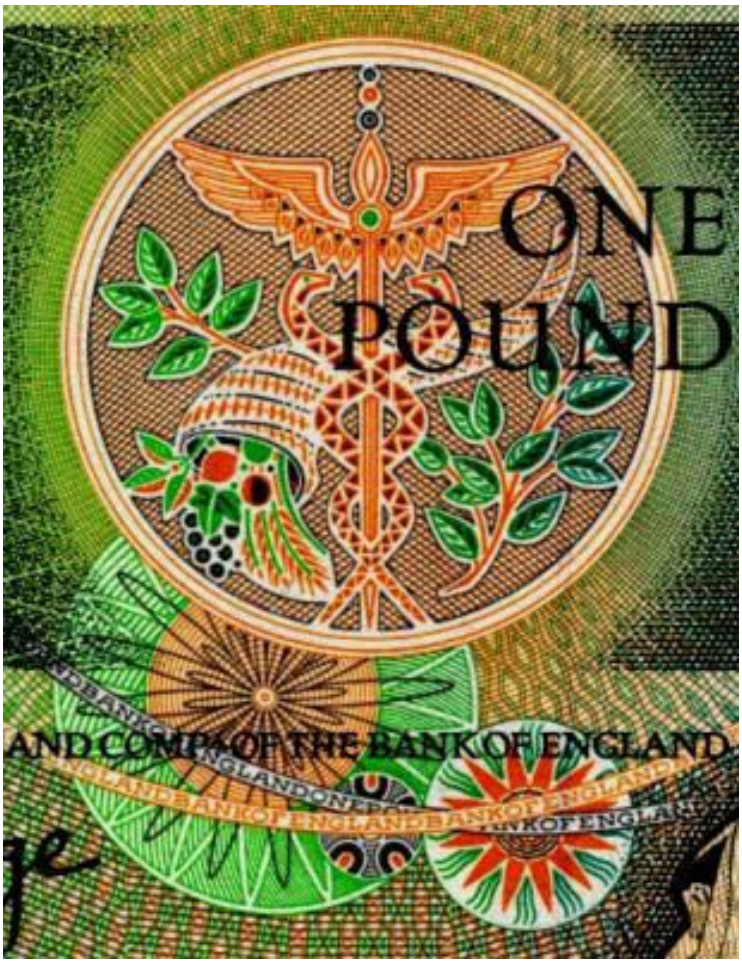
Many pagan deities and gods have been depicted holding wands, staffs, batons and scepters representing spiritual mastery. Wands also denote the spinal cord. Ancient *Alchemists* (from *Khem*, meaning "Egypt") were adroit healers and experts on anatomy. They knew about the subtle centers of the body - the chakras and nadis, etc - that continue to elude modern-day "experts." Suggestively we find the caduceus of the ancient adepts on modern-day medical corporations.

The staff represents the spine and the lantern the brain, man's inner sun.

...the Egyptians made use of an instrument called the ur-heka, or great magical power. It is sometimes a sinuous, serpent-like rod without the serpent's head. At others it has the head of the serpent on it, united with the head of a ram – Gerald Massey (*Ancient Egypt: Light of the World*)



Deeply engraved images of the "Flower of Life" with central Tree of Life were discovered at the Temple of Osiris (The Osireon) in Egypt.



Caduceus on the British one pound note

CHAPTER SIX

YAHWEH AND THE YEW TREE

> *Those chapters...in the Book of Genesis which describe the Garden of Eden; its being watered without rain; the sacred tree; the cherub with drawn sword guarding the entrance; the serpent, at first upright and talking to Eve, then creeping on its belly, and the after war against it, and which attempts to explain the origin of sin and death, would seem to belong to the Egyptian mind rather than to the Jewish* – Samuel Sharpe (*Egyptian Mythology and Egyptian Christianity*)

Mr. Sharpe is certainly correct. What he fails to mention, however, is where the Egyptians received the symbolism and leitmotifs appropriated by Jews and Christians of later ages. Nevertheless he is right to draw our attention to the imagery of the Bible which, when correctly deciphered, betrays *Western* as well as Egyptian origins:

> *Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.*

The Druids were eventually eradicated in one of the world's first deliberately orchestrated campaigns of genocide. The Atonist invaders of Britain called upon allies in Rome to assist in the process of extermination that proved to be beyond their capacities. British history tells of the invasion of Romans, but makes it appear they were sent by Caesars with private interests. The mythmongers have

concealed the truth and obscured the fact that armies of Rome were mercenaries working at the behest of elusive Atonist masters. The Atonist-Judites could not resist announcing their victory over the Druids, albeit cryptically:

> *The Lord called you a thriving olive tree with fruit beautiful in form…But with the roar from a mighty storm he will set it on fire, and its branches will be broken* – (Jeremiah 11:14)
>
> *I the Lord have brought down the high tree* (the Druids and Amenists)*, have exalted the low tree* (the Atonists)*, have dried up the green tree* (Druidic colleges)*, and have made the dry tree* (Christianity) *to flourish. I the Lord* (Aton) *have spoken and have done it* – (Ezekiel 17)

A little homework and we find that Jehovah-Adonai can be traced to the Aryan deity Adon. The Phoenician cities Byblos, Tyre and Sidon bore many statues of Adon, found in Ireland as Autun, Italy as Auton and Adonis, Etruscia as Atunis, Egypt as Aton. The antetype was Scandinavian Donar (or Thor) and Odin who sacrificed himself on Yggdrasil, that stretched between heaven and earth.

> *...the worship of the oak tree, or the oak-god, appears to have been shared by all the branches of the Aryan stock in Europe, that is by the peoples who descended from the Indo-Europeans* – James G. Frazer (*The Golden Bough*)
>
> *Trees of cultic adoration would have a multivalent symbolism: as World Tree, Tree of Life. Locally, each tribal group would have had its own sacred tree marking the "center" of its territory, and at which its kings would be inaugurated* – Paul Lonigan (*The Druids: Priests of the Ancient Celts*)
>
> *There is a tradition among the Jews that the tree of knowledge was named Dar and that this was supposed to be the oak, whence Dar, in Irish, means "an oak;" it also implies "wisdom"* – Dudley Wright (*Druidism: The Ancient Faith of Britain*, 1924)

Maximus of Tyre also speaks of the Celtic...image of Zeus as a lofty oak, and an old Irish glossary gives daur, "oak," as an early Irish name for "god" – J. A. MacCulloch (*The Religion of the Ancient Celts*)

The pass of Lyon, opening from the pleasant flat hill-girt Vale of Fortingall, is a natural gateway which for reserved grandeur is unsurpassed in Scotland. The Parish teems with memorials of bygone ages. It possesses the remnant of what is claimed to be the oldest tree in Europe, if not the world. Holy men and bards from Ireland have tarried within its bounds…The fact that the site selected of old for the church is within a few feet of the ancient yew is probably no accident. In Ireland certain very famous trees, usually yew trees, were closely connected with the tribes in whose territory they stood. They were held as sacred, and served as tribal meeting-places. This custom was pagan in origin, but the trees continued to be held in reverence in Christian times. When Christianity was introduced, pagan sacred sites were often converted into Christian sacred sites – Alexander Stewart (*A Highland Parish or the History of Fortingall*, 1928)

Another rendition of the name Jehovah is *Yahweh*. This word is a variation of yehew or yehu, a variation of *yew* (Gaelic *Ihu*.) It is not a surprise, therefore, that Moses met Jehovah at a burning bush or tree. The scribes were symbolically consistent to a degree.

The *first* letter of the name Jehovah denotes the yew tree. The letter "J" is interchangeable with "I" and "Y." In Hebrew the first letter of God's name is known as Yod, Jod or Iod, meaning "one" and also "phallus." These letters derive from Irish *Jodh*, also be found as Greek *Iota* and Sanskrit *Yoni*.

Along with the rowan, the yew was the most sacred of all trees in Druidism. The taller thinner variety (similar to the cypress) - Taxus Baccata Fastigiata - grew abundantly throughout Western Ireland and was sacred to warrior queen and goddess Banbha of the Tuatha de Danann. Ireland was once named after this goddess. Botanists

believe all other yews in the world are descended from two Irish trees. County ”Mayo” takes its name from a word meaning ”yew forest.”

> *In Ireland certain very famous trees, usually yew trees, were closely connected with the tribes in whose territory they stood. They were held as sacred, and served as tribal meeting places. This custom was pagan in origin, but the trees continued to be held in reverence in Christian times. When Christianity was introduced, pagan sacred sites were often converted into Christian sacred sites* – Alexander Stewart (*A Highland Parish or the History of Fortingall*, 1928)

> *The yew is often found in church yards from England and Ireland to Galicia; some of these trees are exceptionally large (over 3 m diameter) and may be over 2,000 years old. It has been suggested that the enormous sacred evergreen at the Temple at Uppsala was an ancient yew tree* – Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia (Entry on Taxus Baccata)

Taxus Baccata Fastigiata

Taxus Baccata Fastigiata Berries

Taxus Baccata

Irish Yew

Giant yew at Crowhurst Church, Sussex England

Giant yew at Loudoun Castle, Scotland

The great yews of Kelburn in Scotland are over 1,000 years old

Suggestively, the most sacred Egyptian groves, orchards and temple precincts appear to have had Irish yews in pride of place. According to Ralph Ellis the yew was the Egyptian's original "Tree of Life." It featured prominently in Egypt's mystery school traditions and initiatory rites. Like the elm it was a symbol of death and Underworld rites. The oldest implements in the world dating to over fifty thousand years ago are made of yew wood. The tree may have been considered sacred because it poisoned animals that ate of its bark or leaves except the stag and deer. These animals were supremely sacred to the Irish Druids.

There are yews as old as 4,500 years, some of which stand in British churchyards. Given that the yews are older than Christian churches, it follows that churches and cathedrals were deliberately positioned near the tree for symbolic purposes. A study of the yew tree serves to confirm the *West to East* movement of the fundamental elements of religion. As we mentioned, the last letter of the Irish Ogham alphabet - I - signified the yew tree. This letter corresponds to and is interchangeable with "Y" and "J." This means the letter is to be found as the initial letter of Iuda - that is of Judah, itself from Yahuda or Yahu. We see that the *original* Judites or Jews were *Men of the Yew*, that is, initiates of Druidic colleges.

> *The incarnate god was probably representative of a god or spirit of earth, growth, or vegetation, represented also by a tree. A symbolic branch of such a tree was borne by kings, and perhaps by Druids, who used oak branches in their rites. King and tree would be connected, the king's life being bound up with that of the tree, and perhaps at one time both perished together. But as kings were represented by a substitute, so the sacred tree, regarded as too sacred to be cut down, may also have had its succedaneum. The Irish bile or sacred tree, connected with the kings, must not be touched by any impious hand, and it was sacrilege to cut it down* – J. A. MacCulloch (*The Religion of the Ancient Celts*)

"The groves were God's first temples," says Bryant. The groves, too, were among man's first gods...Not only the Druids of Britain, but the Greeks, and the Semitic races of Asia were worshipers of trees. The giant oaks and the symmetrical evergreens were gods..."The worship of trees," says Soury, "only disappeared in Syria at a very late date...The largest and tallest trees, and the evergreen ones, were adored as gods" – John E. Remsberg (*The Christ*)

In the works of Greek and Latin writers we hear repeatedly of sacred woods and groves, sanctuaries in forest clearings and on hilltops, beside springs and lakes and on islands, and of places set apart for the burial of the noble dead – H. R. Ellis Davidson (*Myths and Symbols in Pagan Europe: Early Scandinavian and Celtic Religions*)

CHAPTER SEVEN

The Elm in Elohim

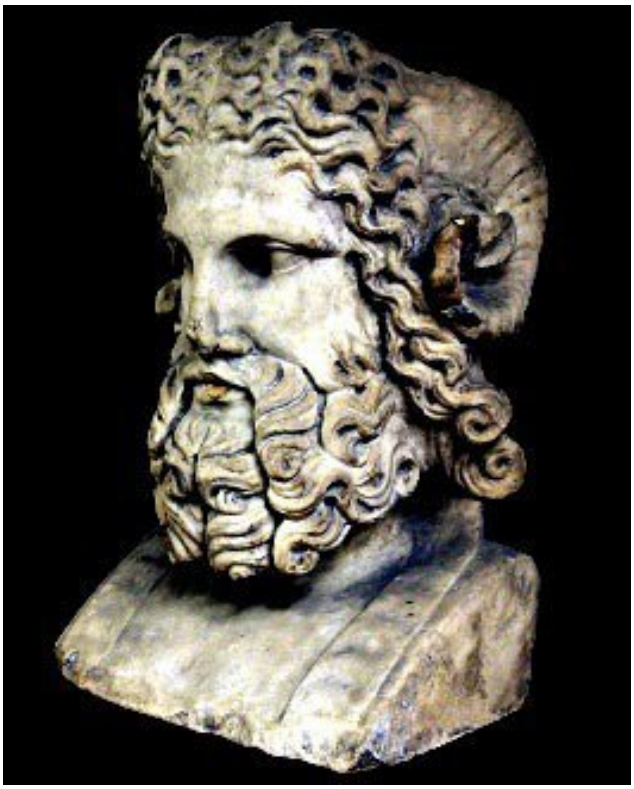
> *For Yahweh is the great God of Gods, Lord of the Elohim* – (Deuteronomy 10:17)

Early Christians and Jews were divided into competing groups, some hardline, some moderate, and others more liberal in their beliefs and attitudes. There were Adamites, Ebionites, Simonians, Marcionites, Paulists, Nasoreans or Mandeans, Carpocratians, Cainites, Essenes, Samaritans, Zealots, Zadokites, and many more competing and antagonistic groups. There were monotheists who believed in one god and henotheists or polytheists who believed in a plurality of gods.

The term Elohim appears in the Old Testament over two thousand five hundred times and is usually translated "Lord God," denoting Jehovah or Yahweh. However, Biblical scholars who have done their homework know this interpretation is simply nonsense because *Elohim* is a plural word denoting *more* than one deity. As we show in *Astro-Theology and Sidereal Mythology*, the Elohim were a pantheon of nine creator gods headed by Ptah. (The word *putah* connotes nine.)

> *For Jehovah is the synthesis of the Seven Elohim, the eternal center of all those attributes and forces, the Alei of the Aleim, and the Adonai of the Adonim* – Helena Blavatsky (*The Secret Doctrine*)

Jupitar (seen here with horns) was based on ancient god Ptah (Ju-Pitar). As Roman king of the gods he was identical with the Greek Zeus and Celtic Dis Pater. He is found in the Bible as Saint Peter (from Petra), the rock upon which Christ allegedly established his Church.



Jupiter as Zeus Ammon. Note the horns symbolizing antiquity and wisdom. It identifies Jupiter as a version of Iesa or Herne.

In fact, the word Elohim is simply a corruption of Hebrew *Aleim* or *Alim*, themselves variants of the ancient *Ailim*, signifying "A" - first letter of the Irish alphabet. (In Egyptian it is *Ahm* or *Ahom*.) These Irish and Hebrew words are correctly rendered *alm* or *elm*. The elm, ash and yew - as well as the rowan, oak, pine, myrrh, myrtle, acacia, olive, almond, fig, sycamore and palm - were sacred to adepts and kings of the ancient world. Druidic traditions were known worldwide and different groups deified trees common to their specific region.

> *The myrtle performed the same office of symbolism in the Mysteries of Greece as the lotus did in Egypt or mistletoe among the Druids. The candidate, in these initiations, was crowned with myrtle, because, according to the popular theology, the myrtle was sacred to Proserpine, the goddess of the future life* – Albert A. Mackey (*The Symbolism of Freemasonry*)

Chaldean priests

Among the Chaldeans, and probably among Sumerians, Akkadians and Babylonians, the term Aleim denoted members of a venerable priesthood. It connoted those who *invoked* the gods. The root *el* has been used for millennia as a moniker of godliness and spiritual status, which explains why it appears as a prefix and suffix in words such as elevated, elite, elect, elder, angel, chapel, bell, gospel, and Bible; as well as in names such as Raphael, Gabriel and Immanuel. It can also be found - as *le* or *al* - in words such as cathedral, altar, portal, aisle, steeple, circle, angle, and so on.

> *The Elohim may be accepted in one sense for gods or powers, and in another for Aleim, or priests - the hierophants initiated into the good and evil of this world; for there was a college of priests called the Aleim, while the head of their caste, or the chief of the hierophants was known as Java-Aleim* – Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (*The Secret Doctrine*)

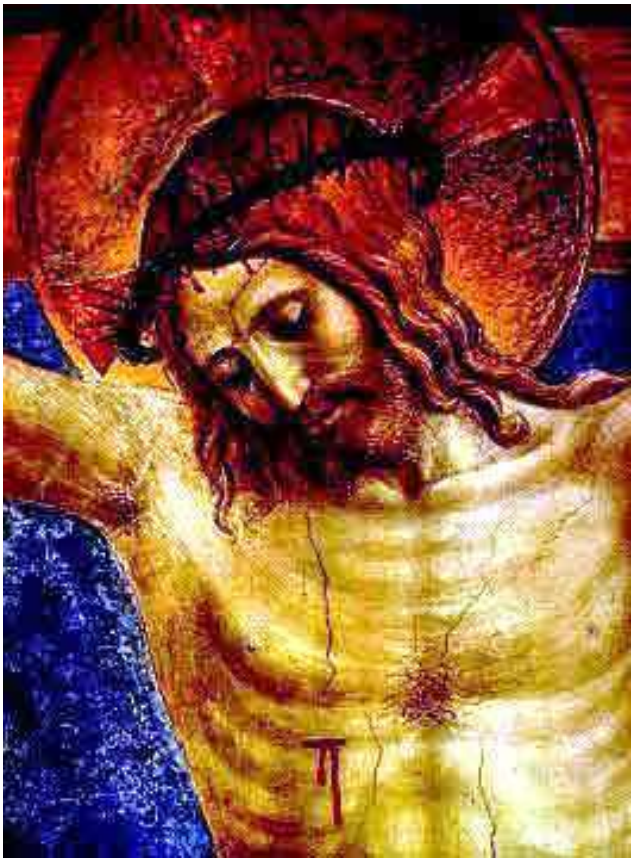
An immense statue of Helios (the Roman Sol) once presided over the harbor of the Aegean island of Rhodes. The island was a bastion of early Minoans, Mycenaeans and Phoenicians. The word *Helios* may derive from Aleim meaning "holy one" or "divine one."

El is the origin of Greek *Heli* as found in Helios, meaning "sun," and of *Al* as found in Allah, name for the god of Islam. (See also German *Heil* and English *Heel* as in Heel Stone. See also *Hello*.)

Sun god Ra. Note the holy trees and lotus in front of his throne,
and two "eyes" at the top of the frieze.

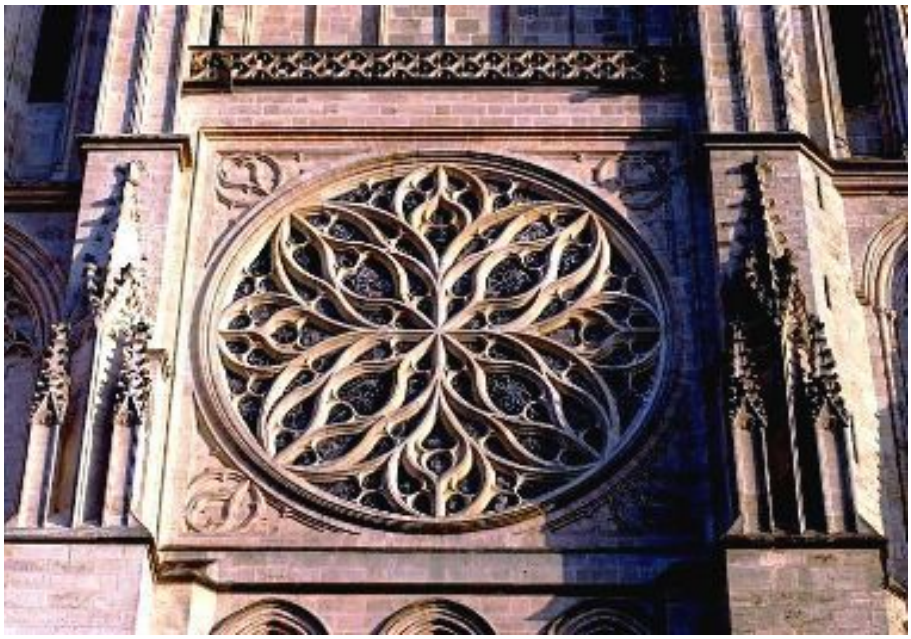
Ancient Egyptian god Ra was known as Khepra when he rose as the sun in the morning. He was Atum when he set in the east at night. The hieroglyph of his name was LA or LE which - when reversed as AL or EL - became the name of the hieroglyph for the famous *Eye* of Ra (later of Horus). Put the names of Ra and his eye emblem together and we get Ella, Alle and Alel. These terms are suggestively close to Greek Helios and Arabic Ilah or Allah. They are close to Elaha, Aramaic name for Jesus Christ.

EL or AL - The Eye of Ra. In Egyptian the single eye is known as ujat or udjat, meaning "whole" or "whole one." This was the pseudonym for goddess Wadjet.



The Aramaic name for Jesus was Elaha, which, like Arabic Allah (from Ilah), derives from the names of Ra and his eye, as well as from Aleim or elm. This makes sense because Jesus can certainly be regarded as an enlightened priest as well as messenger of God. As we reveal here, trees of one sort or another played a large part in his story.

Allah in the center of a floral rosette in the Fort of Rohtas, Pakistan. Most editions of the Koran feature exquisite floral decorations.



Church sun window rosette

The great expert on Egyptian myth, Gerald Massey, wrote that the Elohim or *Ali*, as he referred to them, were a version of the primordial seven Kabiri (Kab Ari) or "Seven Sleepers." In their earliest incarnation, as archetypes of the ancient Stellar Cult, they were the seven stars of Ursa Major, the Great Bear. Although traditions differ slightly, the Kabiri or creator gods usually included Atum, Geb, Nun, Shu, Ptah, Horus and Set. Their source was supreme mother goddess Taurt. As Massey explained:

> *This first company of the gods in the fields of heaven were the Ali or Ari (as in the seven Kab-ari) by name, and the Ali are a group of companions who are herein set forth as co-creators of all that exists in heaven or in earth. The primordial naturepowers are mentioned under several types and names. They are the seven Uræusgods, born of Mother-earth as non-sentient elemental powers...They are the seven Khus or glorious ones whose place in heaven was appointed by Anup on the day of "come thou to me"...They are the seven who assist the great judge in the Maat at the pole on the night of the judgment day, called "the seven arms of the balance," as executioners of the guilty, who accomplish the slaughter in the tank of flame when the condemned are exterminated...They are the seven wise masters of arts and sciences who assisted Taht in his measurements of earth and heaven. In the solar mythos they are to be seen in several characters with Horus, Ptah, and Ra. They were portrayed as the seven with Horus, in the eight great stars of Orion. They are the seven souls of Ra, also the seven divine ancestors in the boat of the sun, the seven who support Osiris in Amenta. In whichever phase of phenomena, they are a group, a brotherhood, a companionship of powers originally seven in number. It is now proposed to identify this "first company" of creators who passed through these several phases in the Egyptian mythos as seven elementals, seven with the ancient Genetrix, seven with Anup, seven with Taht, seven with Horus, seven with*

Ptah, as the group of companions called the Elohim in the Hebrew Genesis, who were known to the Gnostics and Kabalists as seven in number, with Ialdabaoth, a form of Set, at their head – (*Ancient Egypt: Light of the World*)

Massey explained that the days of the week are based on the seven Kabiri or Ali. He emphasized that the Genesis story of the six day creation, with a seventh day of repose, was borrowed from Egyptian texts that speak of the astronomical circuit of the seven northern stars. His research leaves us in no doubt who Jesus was based on. Both Jehovah and Jesus were amalgamations of the seven great ones. Jesus was particularly styled on Horus.

Horus as living papyrus or tree

Horus with Ma'at or Jesus with Mary; it's purely Egyptian.

Horus (also known as Heru) was one of the Elohim, Els, Ali, or Ari. In this illustration we see him holding a papyrus wand representing sacred knowledge and divine protection. Behind him stands Ma'at, goddess of justice, balance, straightness, virtue and harmony. Male gods such as Horus were agents of Ma'at, that is, of justice and rightness. The Christian mythmongers transmogrified Horus and Ma'at into Jesus and Mary. Gerald Massey comments on the Egyptian origins of Christianity, and how many gods were eventually transmogrified into a single deity:

The foundation of monotheism was laid when the various powers were combined in a single deity to be worshipped as the one true eternal spirit. These were primarily the Great Mother and her seven elemental powers. And when the goddess was superseded by the god Ptah, both sexes were included in the one Supreme Being who was now the Lord over all. It was the same with Osiris, as the pictures show. Asar was the mother and child (Hes-Ar) in one, and the perfect triune type was completed in God the father. There was no God the father without God the mother and God the child. In the mythological text from Memphis we read of Ptah in his divine forms. In one of these he is designated "Ptah of the earth." "The Mother giving birth to Atum and his associate-gods"...Ptah of the earth was then "in the great resting-place" as the maker of Amenta. This was the place of that new creation and rearrangement of the things that were pre-extant before the time of Ptah the opener, and this one god who was latest is now considered to be the source of all the gods and goddesses who had preceded him – (*Ancient Egypt: Light of the World*)

The elm was chosen as the tree of the gods, that is, of the Els or Als.

Elm leaves

"Old Treaty Elm" in Chicago. It marked the boundary of Fort Dearborn Indian Reservation. The Indian Treaty of 1935 was signed beneath its canopy.

The Liberty Elm of Boston became a focal point for rebels during the first uprisings of American patriots against British imperial domination. Erecting liberty trees and poles was a common practice during the French Revolution. French liberty poles were usually a tall shaved pole with a red Phrygian cap on top, not unlike the stalk and cap of an Amanita mushroom.

In European folklore the elm is associated with Orpheus. The first elm is said to have appeared as the god played his lyre. Since Orpheus is connected with the Underworld, the elm became the symbol for spiritual trials and initiations. Like the yew it is a symbol of death and internment and often found near barrows, sidhes, tombs and passage graves. Coffins have long been made of elm wood.

The Dallas Morning News

KENNEDY SLAIN ON DALLAS STREET

JOHNSON BECOMES PRESIDENT

Receives Oath on Aircraft

Gov. Connally Resting Well

Impact Shattering To World Capitals

Pro-Communist Charged With Act

Day Began as Auspiciously As Any in Kennedy's Career

The President assassinated on a street named Elm. (A coincidence, of course.)

CHAPTER EIGHT

LEVITES AND THE ROWAN

> *Aryans do not kill even a small plant unnecessarily, not to speak of cutting trees for sense gratification…Aryans do not distinguish between lower and higher grades of life. All life should be protected. All living beings have a right to live, even the trees and plants. This is the basic principle of an Aryan civilization* – Srimad Bhagavatam (SB 6.16.43, Purport)

Just as the word Jew derives from the Irish word for yew tree, so does the ancient name Levi (or Levite) come from the Gaelic letter ”L,” known as *Lewi* or *Luis*. It can also be rendered *Lewis* or *Louis*. The letter "L" (or Luis) alluded to the Rowan tree that was the most sacred of all trees in Irish Druidism. The rowan in Danish is rönne, and in Swedish it is rönn. The name Ron (or Ronald) may derive from the name of this tree.

The Rowan (Sorbus Aucuparia), also known as the Mountain Ash.

Mountain Ash in winter

Rowan berries

Worshipers and keepers of the rowan were known as the Lewi, which is where the word *Levite* originates. The original Western Levites or Men of the Yew were astrologers, priests, healers and teachers. The Biblical ”Levites” adopted the old Druidic title as their own, because they descended from Western Druids or because they were initiates and adepts from Druidic colleges.

The Isle of Lewis in Scotland was once a major Druidic center. Place names Lewisham, Lewes and Lourdes derive from the root. The supreme solar deity of the ancient Irish was known as Lugh. He appears globally as English Llud, Sumerian Lughal, Welsh Llew, Gaulish Lugos, Italian Logos. He appears in the Christian Scriptures as Luke, patron saint of surgeons and healers. The word *London* comes from Lludunum or Lugh’s Castle. Lugh’s temple is now the site of St. Paul’s Cathedral. The rowan may have been given its name Luis because it was sacred to Lugh. His title was *Samildanach*, or ”Master of all Arts.” In Masonic tradition the term “Lewis” refers to the son of a Mason and tool employed by stonemasons.

Here we see the sign of priestly blessing made by Jewish high priests known as the Kohanim or Levites. Note the pyramidical shape made by the fore fingers and thumbs, emphasizing the Egyptian roots of most ancient Jewish traditions. The shape connotes letter "A" for Aton.

Jewish menorah as stylized tree

According to Irish and Norse mythology, the first woman emerged from a rowan tree. The ancients considered the tree a protector against sorcery and evil influence. Dowsing rods and Druid staffs were traditionally made of its wood. In Nordic legends the rowan is associated with Thor who saved his life by clinging to the tree when almost swept away by the raging waters of the river of the Underworld.

Rowan tree in autumn - a true burning bush

CHAPTER NINE

The World Ash Tree

> *"The chief and most holy seat of the gods," say the Eddas, "is by the ash Yggdrasil. There the gods meet in council every day. It is the greatest and best of all trees, its branches spread over all the world and reach above heaven. Three roots sustain the tree and stand wide apart"* – J. H. Philpot (*Trees in Religion and Myth*, 1897)

Known as Nion in Gaelic, the ash was one of the most important and revered trees of the Arya. It was associated with Welsh god Llew (the Irish Lugh), perhaps because of the height to which it often grows. In Nordic myth Odin sacrificially hung himself from a great ash known as Yggdrasil in order to discover the meaning of life.

The tree is associated with sacrifice and arcane knowledge. As the "World Tree" its roots, trunk and branches spanned the three worlds - under world, middle world and upper world. Legend has it evil serpents avoided the tree at all costs. Ash wood is extremely hard and legend has it the heroes of European mythology made spears and axes from its wood. Welsh Druids made their wands from its wood which is either white or yellow in appearance. The magician Gwydion made his wand from ash wood.

The strange image of the Hanged Man on Arcanum 12 of the Tarot. The image derives from the Norse myth of Odin willingly suspending himself on the Tree of Life to learn the secret of the Runes. In the New Testament we have the stories of St. Peter crucified *upside-down,* Jesus crucified on the tree with a crown of thorns, and Judas hanging from a tree after betraying Jesus. We have Buddha beneath the great fig and Krishna, Ganesha and other deities beneath the banyan fig.

The ash is associated with the sea and lost lands of antiquity. Word root *ash* or *as*, can be found in many important names and words such as ashlar, ashram, Asir (Osiris), Aesir and Asa (meaning

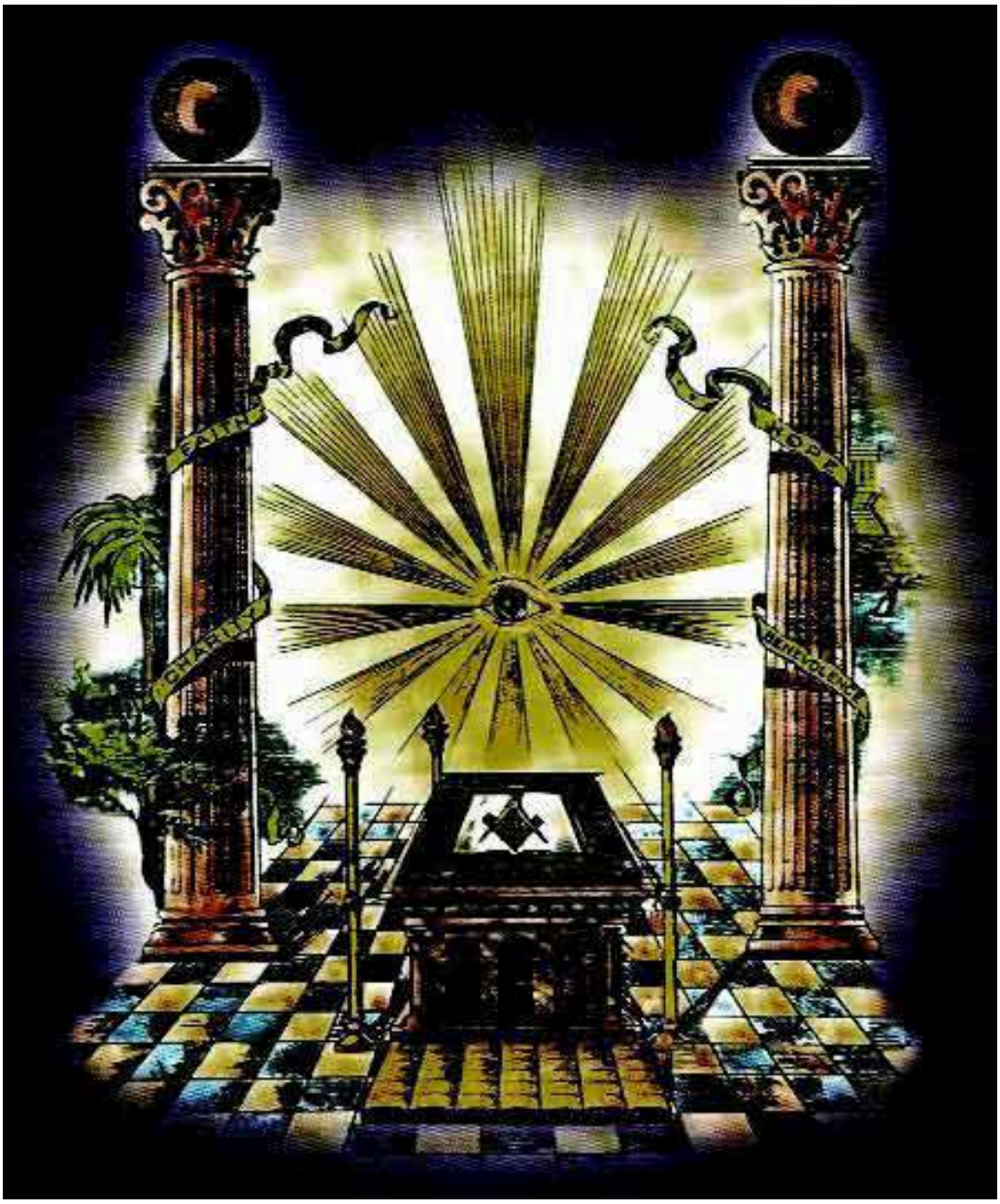
"gods"), Asgard, Ascalon, Asshur, Assyria, Asia, Astaroth, Asherah, Astarte, and so on. One of Ireland's earliest gods was known as Aesar or Iesa. The afterworld haven of Nordics was Asgard, meaning "garden" or "grove of the gods," *as* or *asa* meaning "gods."

> *Asgard, the mountain of the gods, was pierced by a mighty tree trunk, the branches of which overshadowed the world and supported the sky, the stars, and the clouds, whilst its roots stretched downwards into the primordial abyss. The apples stored in Valhal, by eating which the gods preserved their youth, closely correspond to the amrita or soma which, as we shall see, was a peculiar feature of the Eastern conception of the world-tree* – J. H. Philpot (*Trees in Religion and Myth*, 1897)

In Norse myths Yggdrasil is intimately connected with the primal parents and sacerdotal female:

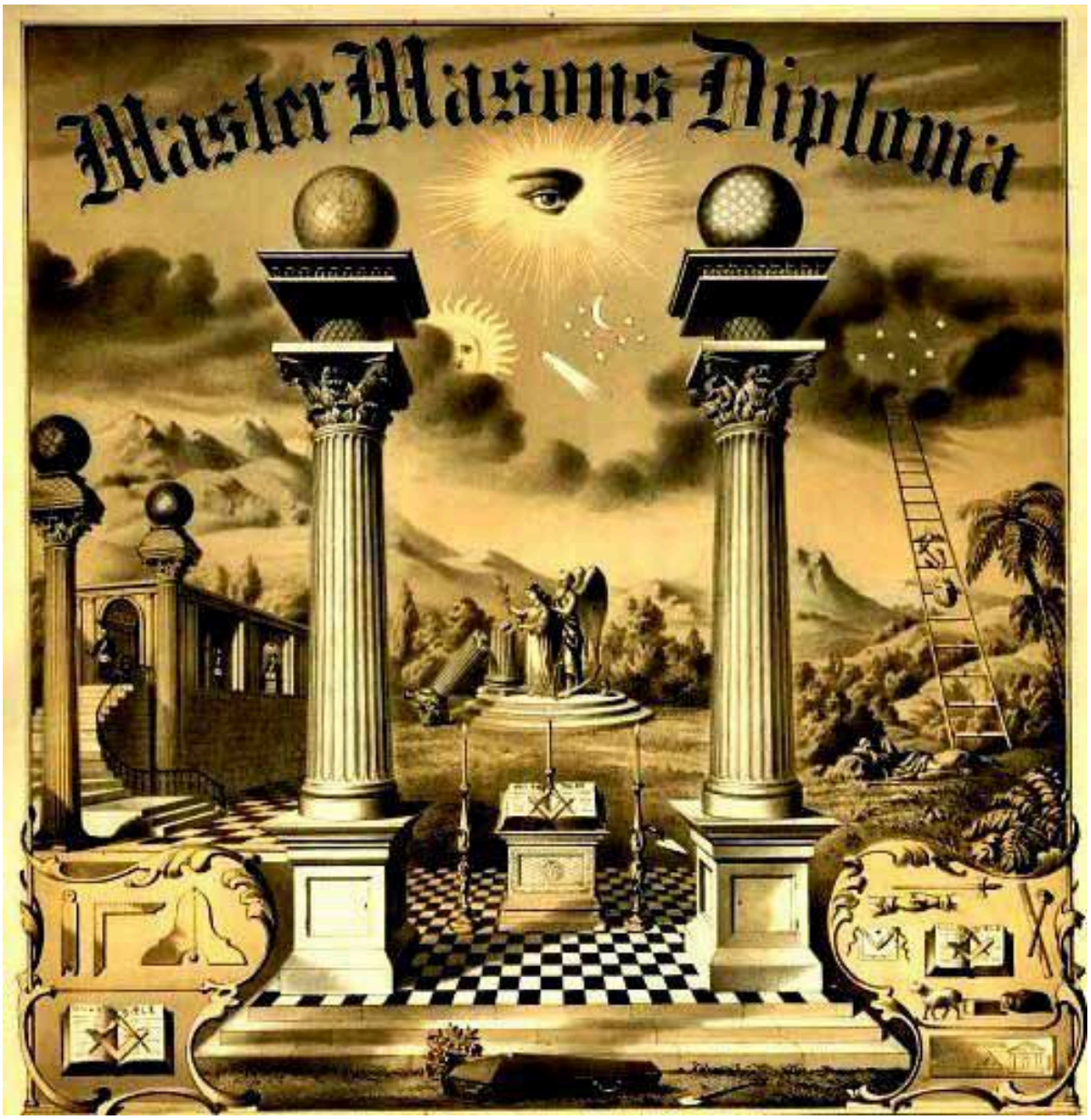
> *There stands a beautiful hall near the fountain beneath the ash. Out of it come three maids. These maids shape the lives of men and we call them the Norns. On the boughs of the ash sits an eagle, who knows many things* – (The Prose or Younger Edda. Translated by G. W. Dasent)

> *...we read in the Eddas that when heaven and earth had been made, Odin and his brothers walking by the sea -shore came upon two trees. These they changed into human beings, male and female. The first brother gave them soul and life ; the second endowed them with wit and will to move ; the third added face, speech, sight, and hearing. They clothed them also and chose their names, Ask for the man's and Embla for the woman's. And then they sent them forth to be the parents of the human race* – J. H. Philpot (*Trees in Religion and Myth*, 1897)

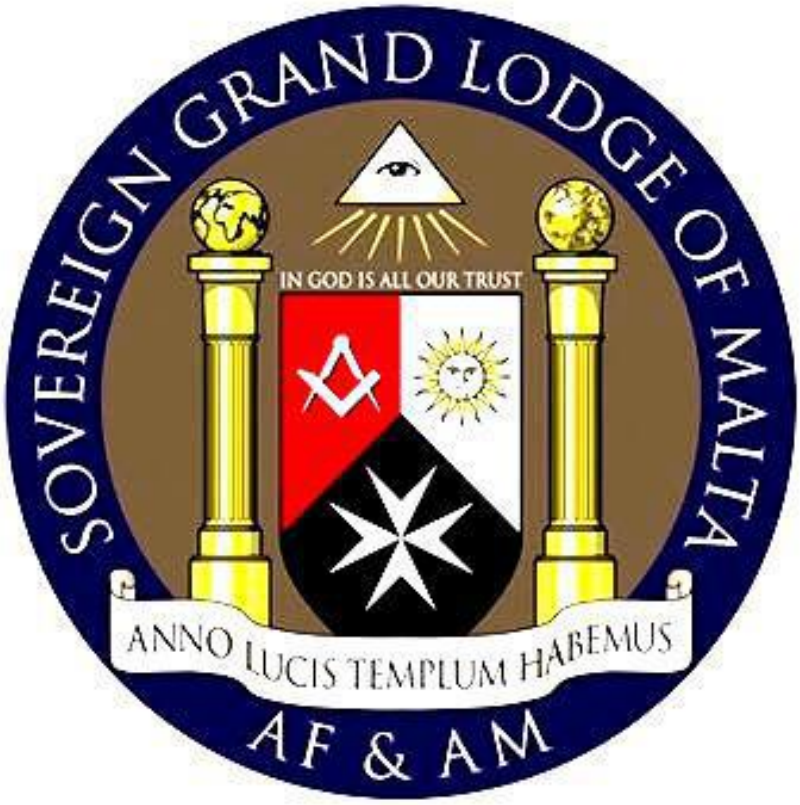


The two trees of Masonry

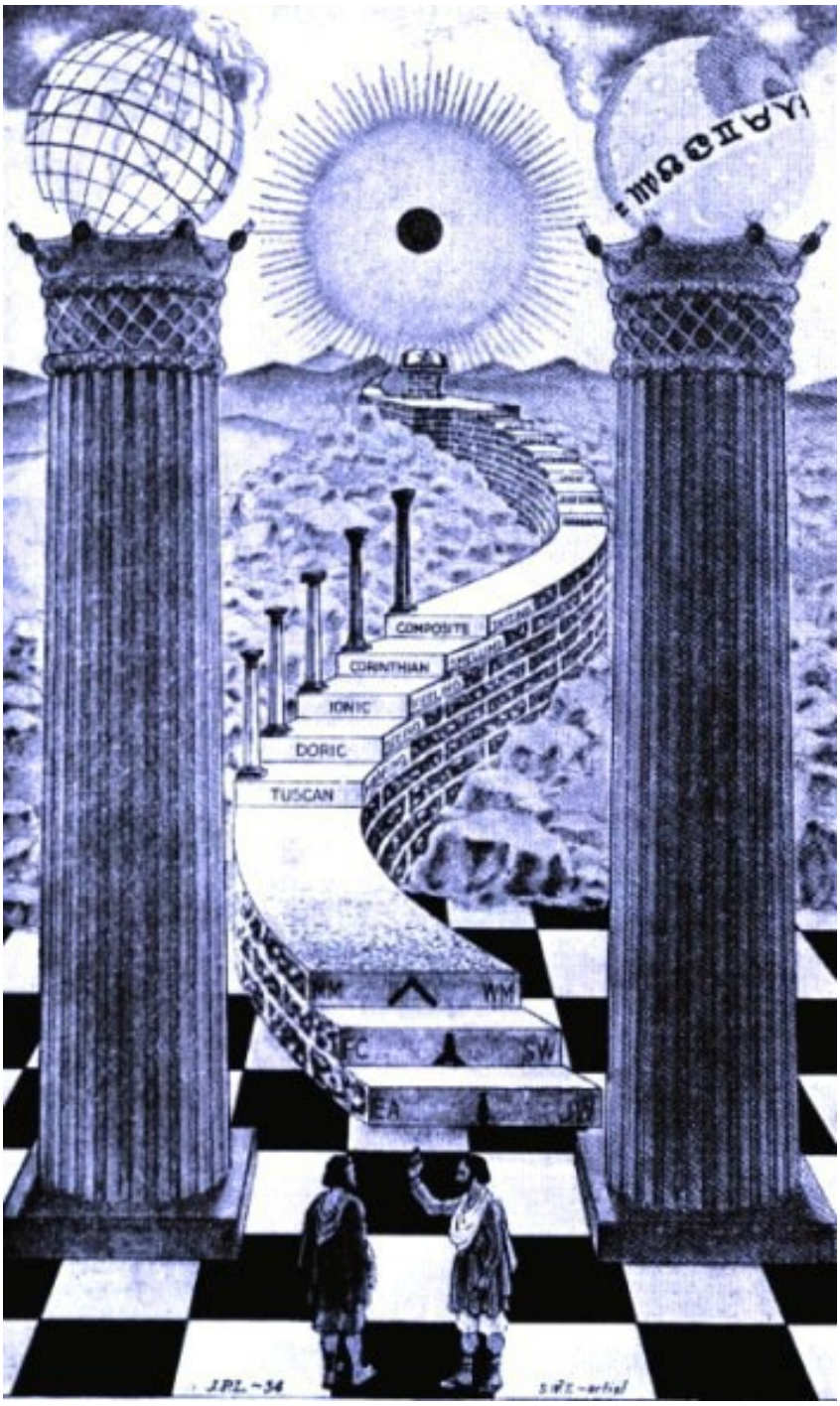
Masonic compass and rule overlaid on the "Tree."



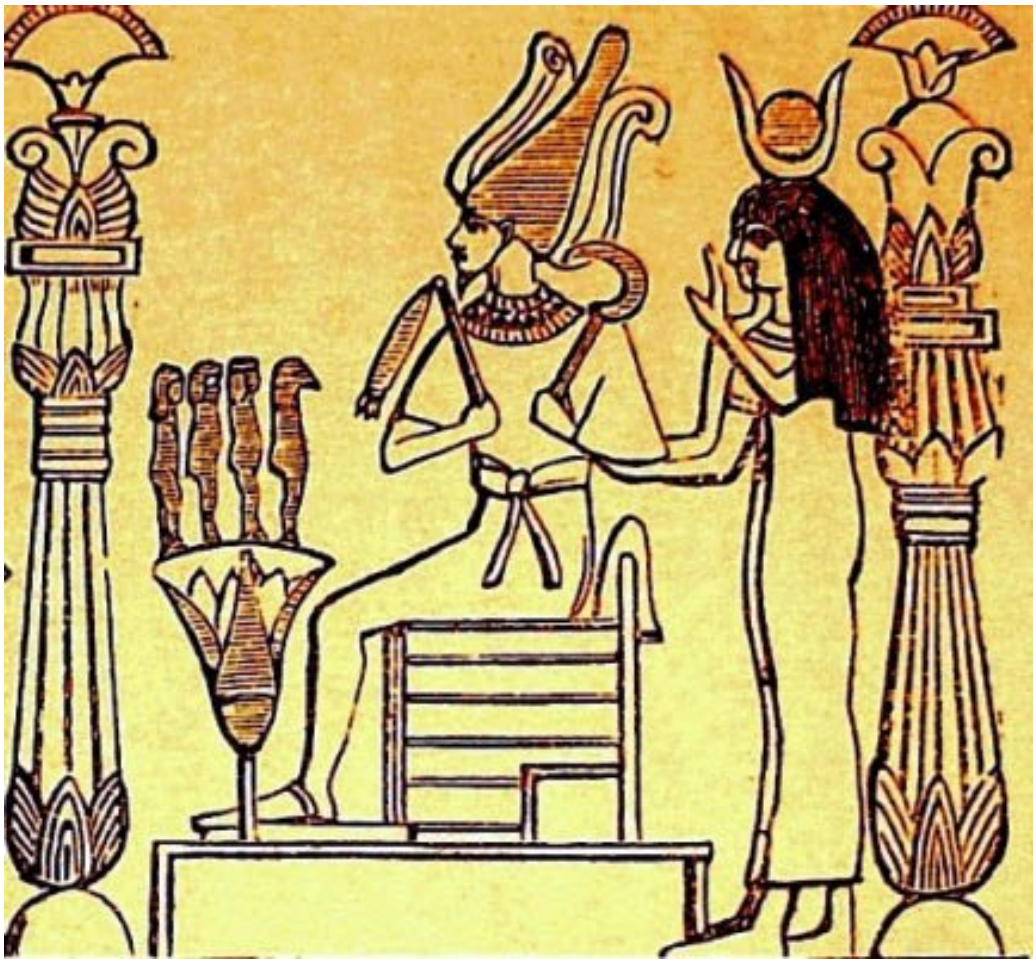
Note the partially hidden sun and comet



Crest of the Knights of Malta, featuring twin columns and Egyptian pyramid.



Masonic Tracing board featuring twin "pillars" and Black Sun representing the concealed light of Aton - "the dark side of the sun."



Osiris between the trees. Note the Druidic ceremonial thresher and sickle in his hands. The twin goddesses also symbolize the sacred trees of antiquity, and Masons know it.

Above we see Asari or Osiris holding the flail and sickle, symbols associated with cultivation and harvest. As Osiris was god of the earth and agriculture it makes sense to see him with these emblems. However, the flail for winnowing and sickle for harvesting are associated with the Druids. There can be little doubt that the worship of Osiris or Wesir - referred to as the god of the West - was brought to Egypt in predynastic times by the Arya or Shemsu Hor.

> *To the west, to the mansions of Osiris, To the west thou are going. Thou who were best among men, Who did hate the untrue* – (Egyptian Hymn to Osiris)

> *Osiris came from the west according to myth. He was born from the sea. He appeared as a local god in the city of Ded in the Nile Delta. Isis was sometimes called the goddess of the west* – Henry Brinkley Stein (*Thirty Thousand Gods Before Jehovah*)
>
> *Enough exists to show that the Nordic Gods were the same as the gods of the Levant. The gardens, halls, warfare, altars, sacrifices, marriage and family life were the same* – (*Priesthood of the Illes*)
>
> *Ancient Egypt...was essentially a penetration of Caucasoid racial elements into Africa* – Robert Gayre (*Miscellaneous Racial Studies*)

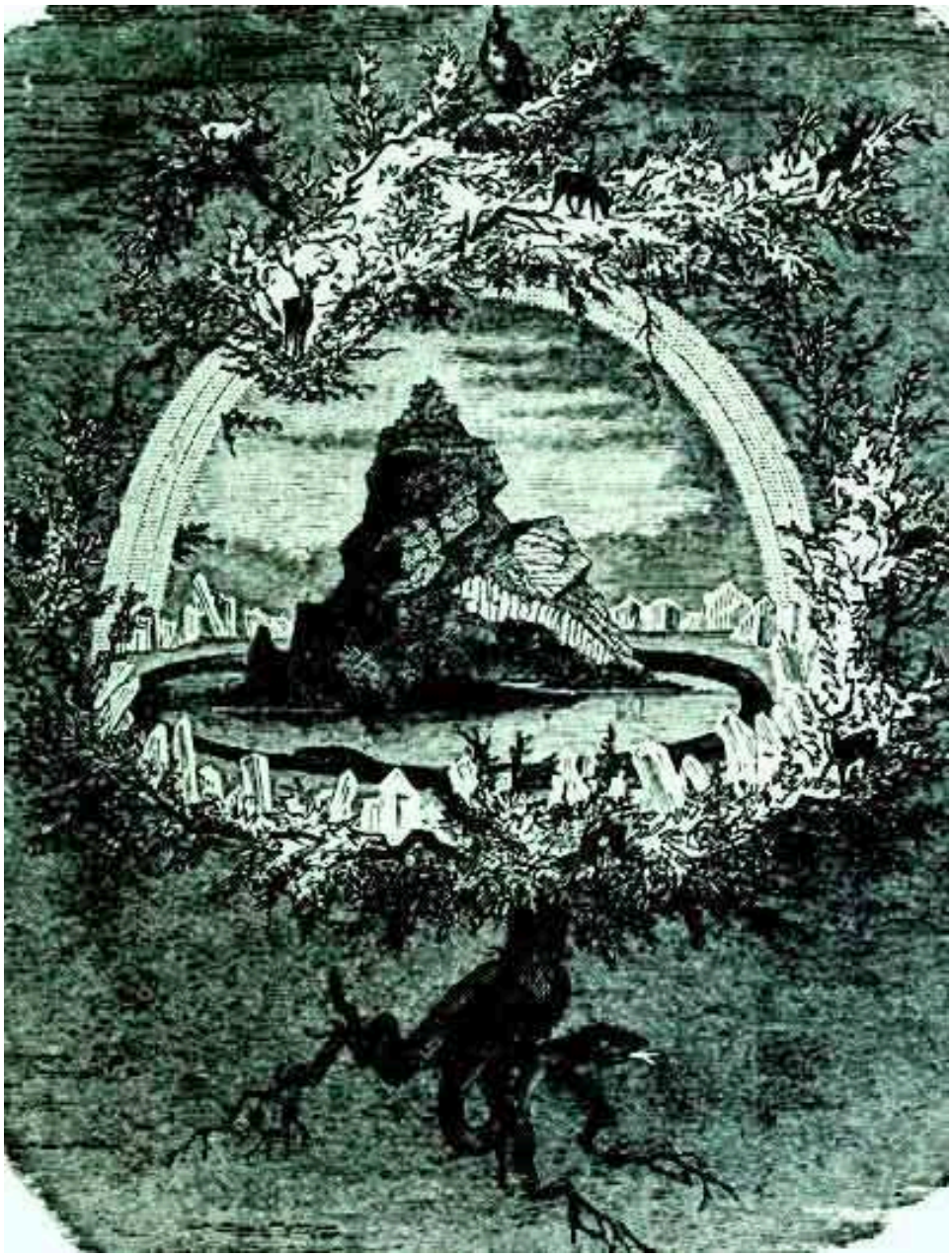
One of the oldest cities in Southern Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq) was Lagash. This name contains the syllable of the ash tree. Lagash (from *Lagas*) was constructed over three thousand years BC and served as capital of Sumerians (Sum Arya) and Akkadians. From 2150 BC, Lagash and surrounding lands was frequented by a race known to historians as the Guti.

The name Gudea not only derives from the root *gut*, meaning "goat," but is suggestively similar to *Judea*. This is not so remarkable when the true meaning of *Judea* and *Jew* is contemplated. They were titles and did not distinguish race. They referred to the yew tree or more specifically the "Men of the Yew," that is, the Western Arya. A secondary connotation of Judah and Jew was "Judge." Gudea can certainly be considered the great judge of his people. Additionally, the syllable *dea*, in his name, might refer to "holy" or to "god." The name Gudea could have meant "Holy Goth," "God of the Goths," or "Goat Man."

King Gudea of Sumeria. Sumeria is similar to a Gaelic word meaning "serpent." The names and words Judah, Jude, George, Tudor, Tutor, and Judge derive from the same root as Gudea.

Akkadian King Sargon or Saru Kin the Great (2270 BC-2215 BC). The Akkadians overthrew the Sumerian empire and controlled Mesopotamia for approximately 150 years. Sargon's capital city was Agade (from *gade* meaning gate but perhaps also goat). He was purported to have been the builder of Babylon ("Gate of the Gods"). His name may mean Lord Sun, Lord God, or Lord of the Garden, because *gan* means "enclosed garden," and because one of his official titles was "Lord Digger of the Earth." We surmise that gardens and trees were important to Akkadians and Sumerians because the pictograph for their great city of Lagash was, again, a garden.

The name of the ash can be discerned in the place name Assyria (or Ash Arya). The Assyrian King Ashur may have been given this title because he was considered a "god," that is, highborn king and priest. Again we emphasize that the trunks of trees were regarded by patristic cultures as phallic symbols and worthy emblems of kingship and godhead.



Yggdrasil, by Friedrich Wilhelm Heine. This is the so-called "World Ash " from which the Norse god Odin hung himself in order to learn the secret of the Runes. Vikings referred to themselves as the Aescling or "Men of the Ash."

The trunk of an old ash

Branches of an ash

Ash leaves

A purple ash

APPENDICES

The Appendices to this volume are featured online at
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Born in Ireland, Michael Tsarion is an expert on the occult histories of Ireland and America. He has made the deepest researches into Atlantis, origins of evil and Irish origins of civilization. He is author of acclaimed books *Atlantis, Alien Visitation and Genetic Manipulation, Astro-Theology and Sidereal Mythology, The Irish Origins of Civilization, Disciples of the Mysterium, Path of the Fool,* and *Cards on Houses.* Michael gives outstanding presentations on the Western Magical Tradition, Hermetic Arts of Divination, Atlantis and the Prehistoric Ages, Astro-Theology, Origins of Evil, Secret Societies, Female Illuminati, War on Consciousness, Subversive Use of Sacred Symbolism in the Media, Symbol Literacy and Psychic Vampirism. Visit Michael

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